

# AUGUST 2017 LANDSLIDE AND FLOODS EARLY RECOVERY AND RISK MANAGEMENT ACTION PLAN



NOVEMBER 2017



This document was prepared by the United Nations Sierra Leone supporting the Government of Sierra Leone's early recovery and risk management action plan on the August 2017 landslide and floods. The plan was prepared in coordination with the Office of the National Security and the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development.



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## I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### Overview of the disaster and its impact

On 14 August 2017, Freetown, the capital city of Sierra Leone was affected by devastating landslide and floods affecting over 7,000 people both from the Western Rural and Western Urban districts of the country (figures 1 and 2). The landslide occurred in the Regent area below the highest peak in the north of the peninsula, Sugar Loaf. According to the EPA/UNDP report, October 2017 'Analysis of the Causal and Trigger Factors of the August 2017 Landslide in Freetown: towards a Sustainable Landslide Risk Management in Sierra Leone', heavy rain, exacerbated by deforested land and densely populated communities living on steep hillsides contributed to the landslide.

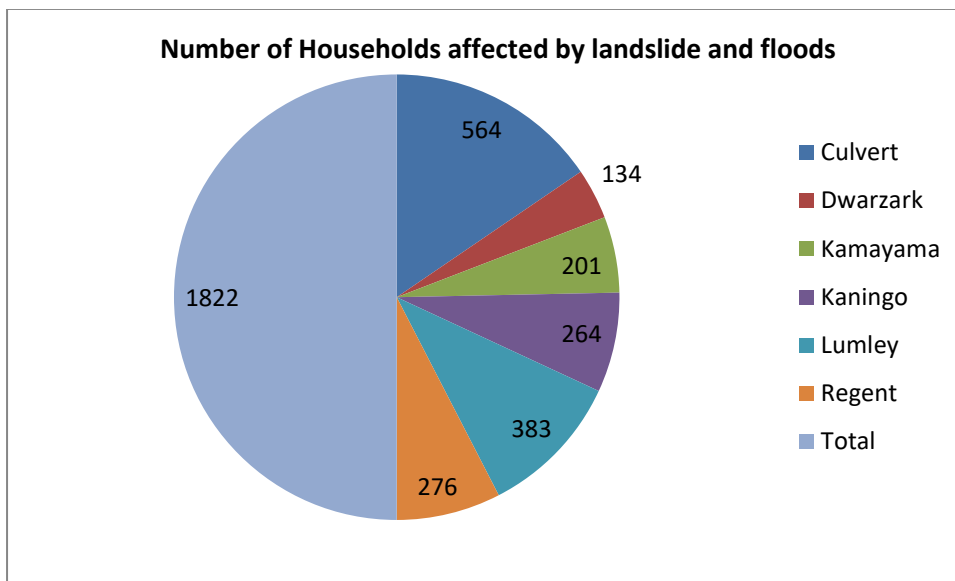


Figure 1: Number of households affected by landslide and floods

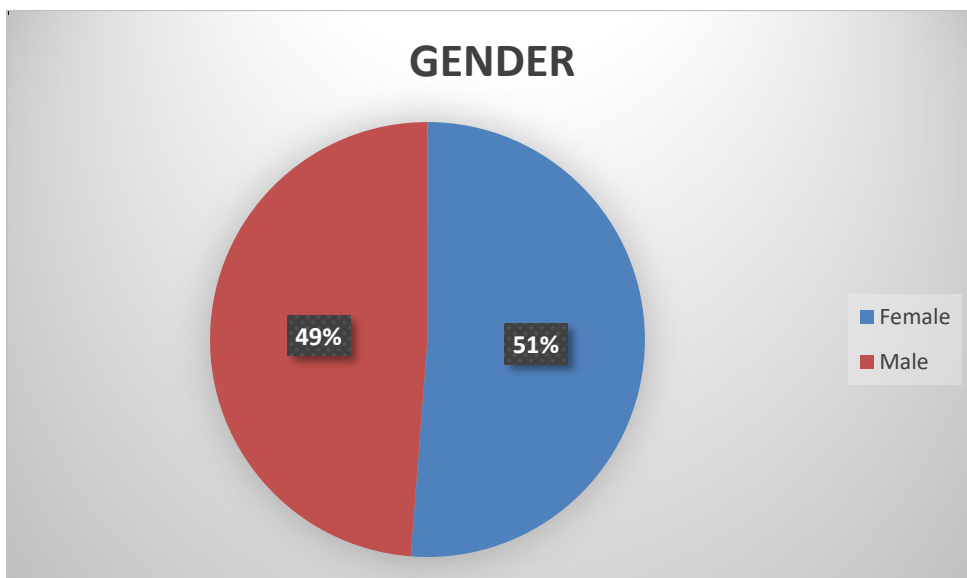


Figure 2: Gender distribution by Household Head

The landslide and floods caused damages and losses to infrastructure assets and livelihoods. Economic losses to infrastructure assets are presented in figure 3 below.

### Damage and losses

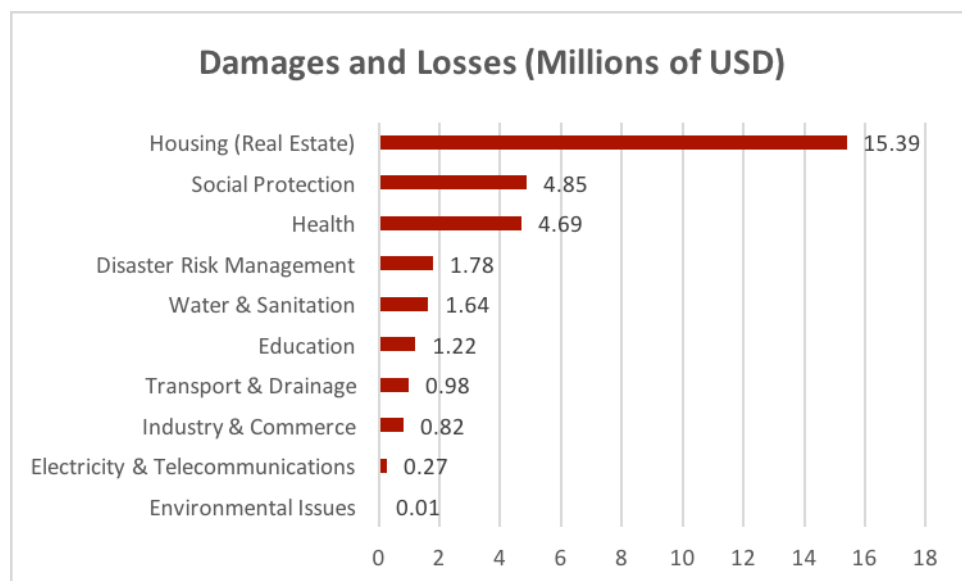


Figure 3: Damage and losses

Source: DaLA Report 2017

The concurrent floods also affected the livelihoods of about 6474 farmers' households countrywide. According to an assessment conducted by the FAO (2017), eight districts namely: Bo (776), Bonthe (2706), Kailahun (887), Kenema (1125), Kono (165), Pujehun (228), Tonkolili (280) and Western Area (307).

<i>Damage and loss from floods and Landslide in eight districts</i>		
<i>District</i>	<i>Damages and Losses (in billion SLL)</i>	<i>Damages and Losses (in million USD)</i>
Bo	4.60	0.62
Bonthe	5.30	0.72
Kailahun	1.60	0.21
Kenema	6.00	0.80
Kono	3.00	0.40
Pujehun	3.13	0.42
Tonkolili	5.85	0.80
Western Area	41.77 (incl. 30.75 for forestry)	5.60 (incl. 4.1 for forestry)
Total	71.25	9.57

Source: FAO 2017

## Coordination of humanitarian response

Following, the landslide disaster, the Government of Sierra Leone (GSL) declared a State of Emergency and a week of national mourning. Under the leadership of the Office of National Security (ONS), Operation Sugar Loaf was launched which provided the following three humanitarian interventions:

- a. Search and Rescue
- b. Assistance to the survivors and directly affected people in the temporary displacement centres
- c. Mitigation and early recovery for the survivors from potential risks such as disease outbreaks

The ONS established the following ten ministerial coordination pillars/leads to provide coordination of the humanitarian response:

1. **Coordination** (led by the Office of National Security - ONS)
2. **Logistics** (led by the Republic of Sierra Leone Armed Forces - RSLAF)
3. **Food & Nutrition** (led by the Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Food Security - MAFFS)
4. **Security & Safety** (led by the Sierra Leone Police - SLP)
5. **Registration** (led by the Ministry of Social Welfare, Gender and Children's Affairs-MSWGCA)
6. **Shelter** (led by the National Commission for Social Action – NaCSA, Ministry of Lands, Country Planning and Environment - MLCPE)
7. **Health & Burial** (led by the Ministry of Health and Sanitation - MoHS)
8. **Social Mobilization & Communication** (led by the Ministry of Information and Communication - MIC)
9. **Protection & Psychosocial** (led by the Ministry of Social Welfare, Gender and Children's Affairs MSWGCA)
10. **WASH** (led by the Ministry of Water Resources - MoWR)

The United Nations system and international humanitarian community have been providing humanitarian assistance to the GSL including supporting the rapid assessment of damage and losses (DaLA) of the landslide and floods disaster in collaboration with the World Bank.

## About the RRMAPP

The RRMAPP presents short-to-medium term recovery and risk management interventions by sectors prioritised to be implemented over a six-month period (see budget table below). Also, the plan has long-term interventions presented in annex 1 that require additional resources for their implementation.

In line with the decommissioning of camps for internally-displaced persons (IDPs), the RRMAPP prioritizes restoration and improvement of livelihoods of the most vulnerable groups – women, children/youth, people living with disability, people living with HIV – among those living in landslide affected areas and those who have been living in camps.

The plan emphasizes a shift from saving lives to restoring livelihoods; effectively preventing the recurrence of crisis situation; harnessing conditions for future development; building national capacities; empowering all members of the affected communities; determining and addressing the

root causes and vulnerabilities including developing measures for anticipating future hazards, their prevention, preparedness, response and recovery.

The RRMAP budget is estimated at US \$16,611,604; and coordination support will be provided throughout the entirety of its implementation.

**Budget for the Prioritised Short-and Medium Term<sup>1</sup> Early Recovery Interventions by Sectors**

<b>Sector</b>	<b>Short-Term in USD</b>	<b>Medium-Term in USD</b>	<b>Total in USD</b>
Physical Infrastructure	<i>Included in DaLA</i>	<i>Included in DaLA</i>	<i>Included in DaLA</i>
Housing and Settlement	<i>Included in DaLA</i>	<i>Included in DaLA</i>	<i>Included in DaLA</i>
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	418,000	285,000	704,000
Health and Nutrition	66,500	379,000	445,500
Education	1,000	273,736	274,736
Food Security and Livelihoods	7,127,368	4,850,000	11,977,368
Protection and Psychosocial	10,000	20,000	30,000
Environmental Protection	800,000	600,000	1,400,000
Disaster Risk Management	500,000	575,000	1,075,000
HIV/AIDS	430,000	275,000	705,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9,352,868</b>	<b>7,257,736</b>	<b>16,611,604</b>

The RRMAP should be treated as a living document and adaptable for inclusive multi-sectoral interventions. In this regard, any amendments to the plan should be made to adapt to the prevailing situation on the ground.

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<sup>1</sup> Short-term (0-3 months); Medium-term (4-6 months)



## 1. INTRODUCTION

The devastating landslide and floods affected over 7,000 people both the Western Rural and Western Urban districts of the country. The landslide occurred in the Regent area below the highest peak in the north of the peninsula, Sugar Loaf (Figure 4). The primary cause of flooding in Freetown is the tropical rains. Many of the large rivers have floodplains, which are subject to seasonal flooding during the rainfall seasons. The country is highly prone to floods, landslides and coastal erosion, tropical storms and sea level rise hazards. However, human activities in high-risk areas not taking into account protective measures lead to higher exposure and higher vulnerability.

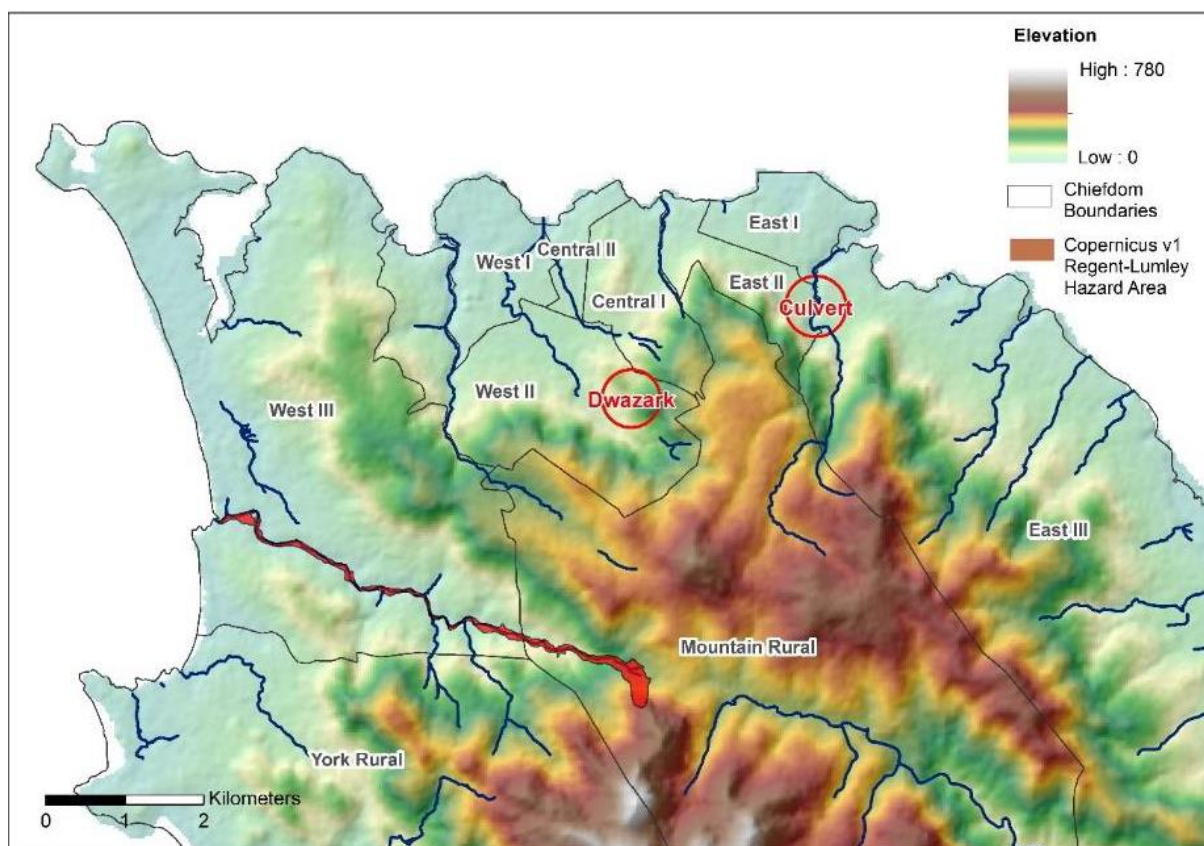


Figure 4: Topographic elevation of Western area and location of the Regent Landslide (shown in red) and the flooded areas in Dwazark and Culvert (circled in red).

Source: DaLA Report, 2017

Human settlements encroaching on wetlands, conversion of mangrove into settlements or agricultural areas are reducing the potential of the mangrove to counteract floods, storm surges, erosion and sea level rise. A similar situation occurs in low-lying areas. Due to the increase in demand in construction space, especially low-income families are increasingly building their houses in zones that have historically been prone to annual flooding during the rainy season. Increasing construction activities in the hills have led to increased terracing with unstable slopes, at the same time removing vegetation from the surface, further increasing erosion, which itself increases the risk of landslides.

These circumstances are clearly evident in the hilly and low lying areas of the Western Areas and along the coastal areas in the Western Area, as well as certain inland areas in the Northern and Southern Provinces of Sierra Leone.

## 1.1 COORDINATION

Humanitarian response was coordinated through the following ministerial pillars/leads:

1. **Coordination** (led by the Office of National Security - ONS)
2. **Logistics** (led by the Republic of Sierra Leone Armed Forces - RSLAF)
3. **Food & Nutrition** (led by the Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Food Security - MAFFS)
4. **Security & Safety** (led by the Sierra Leone Police - SLP)
5. **Registration** (led by the Ministry of Social Welfare, Gender and Children's Affairs-MSWGCA)
6. **Shelter** (led by the National Commission for Social Action – NaCSA, Ministry of Lands, Country Planning and Environment - MLCPE)
7. **Health & Burial** (led by the Ministry of Health and Sanitation - MoHS)
8. **Social Mobilization & Communication** (led by the Ministry of Information and Communication - MIC)
9. **Protection & Psychosocial** (led by the Ministry of Social Welfare, Gender and Children's Affairs MSWGCA)
10. **WASH** (led by the Ministry of Water Resources - MoWR)

## 1.3 PREPARATION OF THE ACTION PLAN

The Recovery and Risk Management Action Plan (RRMAP) was prepared through the UNDP's overall coordination of the UN system supporting the Government of Sierra Leone (GSL) and under the leadership of the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (MoFED) in coordination with the Office of the National Security (ONS). The plan presents early recovery interventions aimed at contributing to sustainable recovery of the population affected by the 14<sup>th</sup> August 2017 landslide and floods disaster in the Western Areas and eight districts affected by floods during the same period. Short-to-medium term recovery and risk management interventions have been prioritised for implementation over a six month period.

Drawing on sector-specific assessments and multi-hazards mapping exercises that have been carried since August, the plan equips stakeholders to make evidence-based decisions on early recovery and sustainable long-term development. The plan emphasizes a shift from saving lives to restoring livelihoods; effectively preventing the recurrence of crisis situation; harnessing conditions for future development; building national capacities; empowering all members of the affected communities; determining and addressing the root causes and vulnerabilities including developing measures for anticipating future hazards, their prevention, preparedness, response and recovery.

The plan draws from the DaLA report and used sector assessment reports on the landslide and floods disaster event including relevant baseline reports. UN Agencies used these reports and conducted desk analysis of their respective sectors (Figure ). The analysis identified short-to-medium term socio-economic early recovery livelihood needs of the affected population over a 12-month period. The outcomes of the analysis report were used to inform the development of the RRMAP into short-to-medium and long-term action-oriented plan for addressing the transitional socio-economic early recovery livelihood needs of the affected population. Special focus was put on the

recovery needs and potential risks affecting the most vulnerable social groups such as women, children, youth, people living with disability and people living with HIV<sup>2</sup>.



Figure 5: Early Recovery Needs Analysis Approach leading to the development of the RRMAP

The RRMAP is considered as a living document which can be adapted to any prevailing context.

#### 1.4 STRUCTURE OF THE RRMAP

The RRMAP has 5 sections with section I presenting the Executive summary. The Executive summary broadly describes the overview of the plan and its focal sectors. Section 1 describes the plan's disaster context, strategic objectives, guiding principles and early recovery framework. Section 2 presents the early recovery interventions by sectors. The following sectors are presented: (a) Physical Infrastructure (section 2.1); (b) Housing & settlement (section 2.2); (c) Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) (section 2.3); (d) Health & Nutrition (section 2.4); (e) Education (section 2.5); (f) Food Security & livelihoods (section 2.6); (g) Protection & Psychosocial (section 2.7); Cross-cutting sectors: (h) Environmental protection (section 2.8); (i) Disaster Risk Management (DRM) (section 2.9); (j) HIV/AIDS (section 2.10). Gender was integrated throughout all the sectors to ensure gender responsive interventions informed by rights based approach. Other cross-cutting issues have been integrated within all sectors and are also highlighted separately for additional visibility. The communication plan which promotes implementation of interventions is presented in section 3. Lastly, section 4 details the implementation arrangements and monitoring mechanisms. Section 5 presents annex with long-term recovery interventions that require additional resources for their implementation.

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<sup>2</sup> Women, Children, Elderly, PLWD, PLWHIV & Youth

## 1.5 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

The RRMAP seeks to achieve the following objectives:

- a. Restoration of economic opportunities and re-establishing livelihoods of the affected population;
- b. Stabilisation of local and national capacities and prevent any deterioration to provide the foundation for full recovery and long-term sustainable development;
- c. Restoration, promotion of disaster resilient infrastructure; housing and settlement embedded in build back better principles;
- d. Promotion of participatory recovery initiatives by the affected population and mitigating risk through strengthening community level capacities in anticipating future hazards, developing inclusive measures for disaster prevention, preparedness, response and recovery.

## 1.6 EARLY RECOVERY FRAMEWORK

### 1.6.1 EARLY RECOVERY NEEDS ASSESSMENT

As a first step in formulating the Early Recovery Framework, the UN system conducted a desk analysis of early recovery needs drawing from the DaLA report, relevant baseline reports and other sector-specific assessments conducted on the disaster affected areas in support of the Government's early recovery interventions. The objectives of the early recovery needs assessment were to: assess key vulnerabilities; identify strategic interventions to address these vulnerabilities; anticipate spontaneous early recovery efforts by the affected communities; and identify key intervention areas to facilitate early recovery and transition from relief to development in the different affected locations. The analysis identified short-to-medium and long-term socio-economic early recovery livelihood needs of the affected population over a 12-month period. The outcomes of this analysis informed the development of the RRMAP. Special focus was put on the early recovery needs and potential risks affecting the most vulnerable social groups such as women, children, youth, people living with disability and people living with HIV<sup>3</sup>.

The early recovery needs assessment also identified emerging environmental risks such as those associated with the unsafe disposal of waste, unsustainable exploitation of natural resources to meet increased demands for building materials, and damaged buildings in danger of collapsing and causing new injury. It is essential that recovery strategies and interventions adopt appropriate mechanisms to immediately contain and address these emerging risks while at the same time addressing the longer-term underlying root causes.

In summary, the RRMAP describes in detail the early recovery interventions that the Government, with the support of the UN system and international partners, will pursue on a priority basis commencing with six months of post-IDP camps decommissioning. Figure 6 presents the RRMAP results framework.

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<sup>3</sup> Women, Children, Elderly, PLWD, PLWHIV & Youth

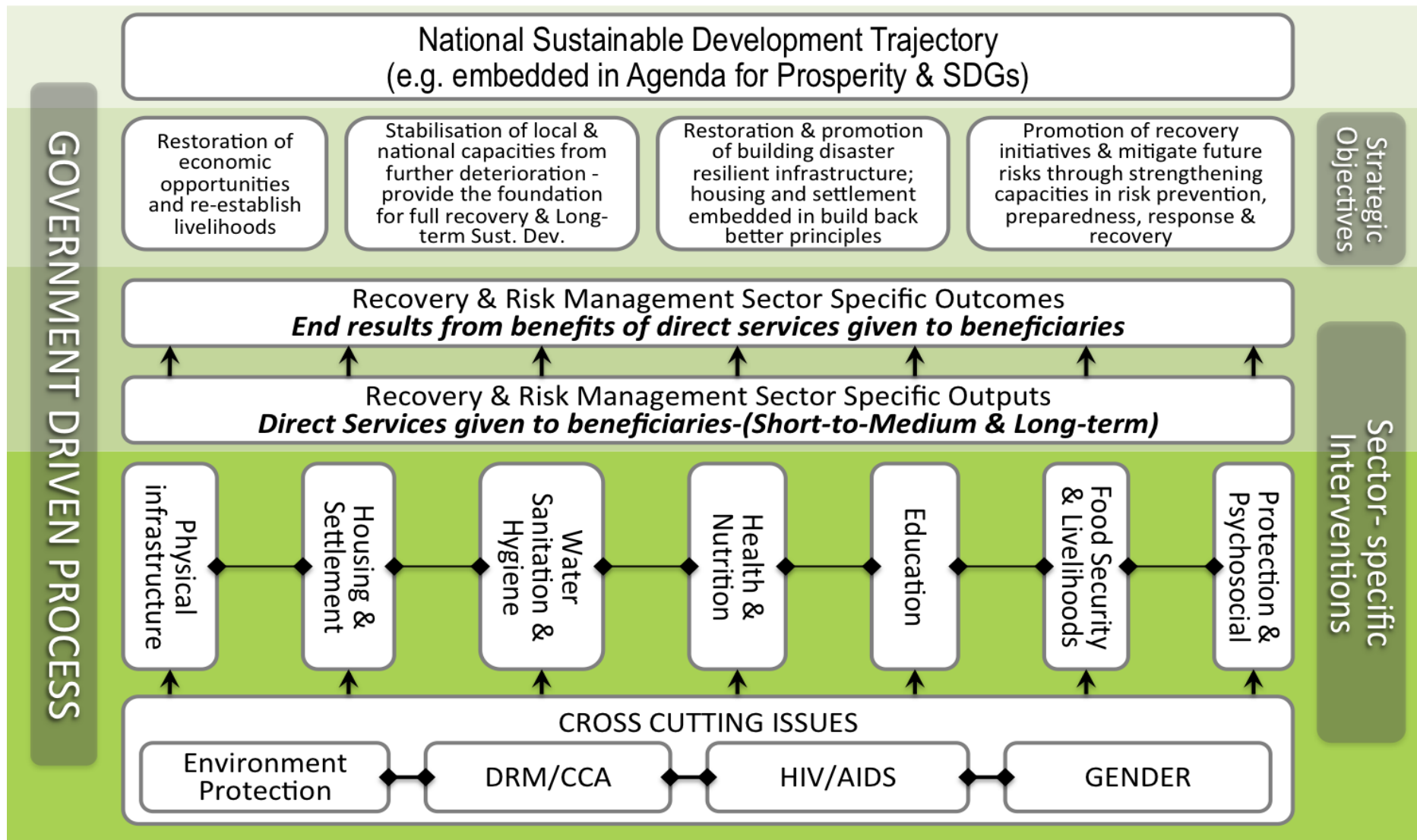


Figure 6: Recovery and Risk Management Results Framework

## 1.6.2 GUIDING PRINCIPLES FOR RECOVERY

The RRMAPP is guided and based on the need to restore lost livelihoods and assets and at the same time improve lives, strengthen communities, and upgrade assets to make affected communities more resilient to future disaster impacts. The following guiding principles underlay the early recovery efforts and will be used by all stakeholders to plan and implement recovery interventions.

### **Build Back Better (BBB)**

Building Back Better (BBB) is the reconstruction approach designed to reduce vulnerability and improve living conditions, while promoting more effective reconstruction taking account of future risks from natural hazards (climate-related and geological). BBB underlies the policy commitment to improve the resilience of critical infrastructure. The BBB principle will mean, for example, that roads, bridges and public buildings will be rebuilt to a higher construction standard. Similarly, in agriculture BBB will mean that agriculture projects are climate resilient to climate and weather related risks such as floods through innovative floods mitigation strategies.

### **Inclusive**

Being inclusive will mean fully integrating civil society, the private sector, communities, gender issues, and social inclusion into the recovery efforts and programmes. Empowering vulnerable groups, including women, youth, and people with disability, is a critical ingredient for building resilience, as these groups are often the pillars and foundation of community resilience at the local level. Therefore, Government will work with public and private agencies to determine the most appropriate type of support to assist vulnerable and disadvantaged groups. This process also involves closely coordinating with key members and leaders of the affected population to identify the type of support that will foster ownership and self-efficacy.

### **Most vulnerable socio-economic groups “Pro-Poor”**

All early recovery interventions will address the needs of the most socio-economically vulnerable individuals especially women, children, elderly, people with disability and people living with HIV (PLHIV). It is important to ensure that the recovery interventions will better prepare the poor and vulnerable to absorb the impact of future hazards and shocks. For example, improving the access of poor people to financial services will help them better cope with future disasters. This access must be coupled with skills and literacy training to ensure sustainability of these efforts.

### **Building resilient communities and institutions**

This entails, integrating resilience into the legal, policy and urban planning frameworks and institutions to build a stronger and more resilient Sierra Leone. This includes mainstreaming disaster risk management, into the core government’s urban planning documents and institutions to achieve ‘risk- informed’ development. It also includes reviewing disaster risk management legislation and policies and strengthening institutional capabilities of the DRM multi-sectoral system. A resilient community is also created at the ground level, which may entail providing basic first-responder training to community groups. This includes the creation of a network of community leaders who are

involved in the early warning system and implementation of evacuation plans along with basic first aid and search and rescue sensitization.

### Collaboration and coordination

Collaboration and coordination is crucial to successful early recovery efforts. The Office of the National Security (ONS) in collaboration with the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (MoFED) supported by the UN system, donors, civil society, the private sector, communities and individuals- will be crucial to achieving the quickest and most effective recovery. To ensure a good flow of information regular reports will be issued by the government providing updates on the status of the early recovery plan. Partners will be invited to contribute updates based on their own early recovery initiatives.

The subsequent section presents short-to-medium term early recovery interventions prioritised for implementation in the next six months.

## 2. EARLY RECOVERY INTERVENTIONS BY SECTORS

### 2.1 PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

#### 2.1.1 SITUATION OVERVIEW

The landslide caused damage or destruction to physical infrastructure assets such as roads, bridges, electricity and communication, health, schools, WASH. Connectivity and accessibility in the Regent, Malama/ Kamayama, Juba/ Kainingo and Lumley areas was disrupted due to damaged roads and bridges. According to the DaLA Report (2017), about 5.5 km of feeder roads were damaged and the electricity supply to 372 HHs was interrupted.

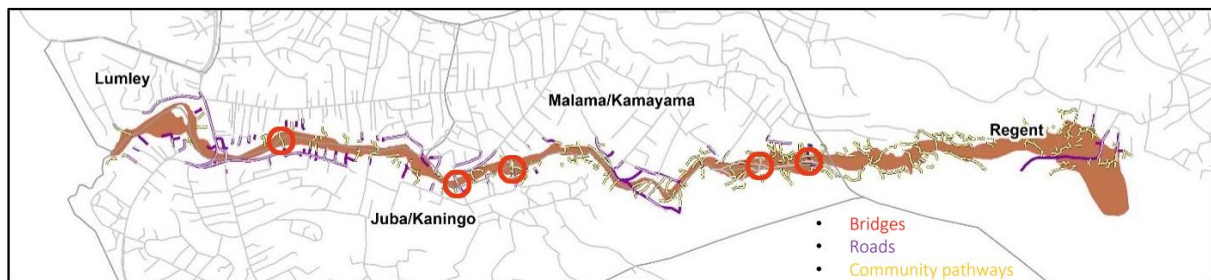


Figure 4: Impact of the flood on various types of transport networks (bridges, roads & community pathways) along the path of the Landslide

Strengthening infrastructure systems and systems management will play a critical role in enabling effective resilient recovery across all sectors; applying ‘building back better’ principles in the reconstruction will better resist and reduce the impacts of future shocks and stresses in Sierra Leone. A recurrent observation, throughout all sectors, has been the complexities of institutional infrastructure systems management that is a root cause of weakness in the overall resilience of these systems to shocks, as has been demonstrated by the impact of the recent landslide. To better manage risks in this multi-hazard environment, the government can centralize, simplify and strengthen institutional arrangements in order to improve the disaster risk knowledge, better implement risk reduction and preparedness, and improve the overall emergency response mechanisms. The World Bank’s DaLA report recommended the establishment of a central technical capacity within the government for better management of infrastructure projects. If core infrastructure issues remain encapsulated within Silos, or a purely sectoral approach, any potential solutions or improvements will be diluted by the institutional complexities to the point where they are not effective.

In all sectors it has been evident that there is a key gap in technical capacities. Individually each sector has been lacking the ability to define, design and deliver and maintain basic infrastructure needs and services to the population. This is also reflected and amplified in the case of shocks and events such as occurred on the 14<sup>th</sup> of August. This fact has been recognised and the government, through ONS has been developing the concept of creating a central ‘technical pillar’ or Project Management Office (PMO) to assist with recovery. The



RRMAP recommends that this concept is supported and developed as a crosscutting solution for infrastructure across all sectors.

A strongly focused and central technical capacity within the government will not provide all of the solutions that will be required however such a capacity could effectively underpin and anchor much of the physical recovery planning, design and implementation of projects that will be required – without diluting and dividing the resources that will be needed between all sectors. This concept would also enable a more cost effective and consistent mechanism for central design, planning and execution of a resilient recovery action plan.

### 2.1.2 OBJECTIVES

**Establish a central technical capacity:** The immediate role will be to support the creation of a robust technical platform that will combine and consolidate all existing technical capacities within Sierra Leone into a functional and cohesive structure for the design, planning, prioritisation and execution of a Resilient **Infrastructure Recovery Plan**.

- **Consolidation of assessments and data:** Support the creation a central repository for all existing and future assessments and infrastructure data for all sectors.
- **Create a central infrastructure index:** Support the creation of a cross-sectoral central indexing system for all physical infrastructure assets.
- **Establish a central technical design and review process:** In preparation for reconstruction projects, to support the establishment of a design and review process that will underpin the planning and prioritization of investments and apply build back better principles across all sectors for the reconstruction phase.

**Complete the Slope Stabilization Works prior to the next rainy season:** It will be critical to have the main regent landslide area fully stabilized prior to the next rainfall season. This will require intensive technical works to ensure that further landslide risks are mitigated for the future.

**Complete the bridging and connectivity project before the next rainfall season:** It will be essential that the bridging options are properly designed with build back better principles and implemented before the next rainfall season.

**Technical Support to Development of a Master Waste Management Plan:** An important longer-term project will be the development and implementation of a Master Waste Management Plan for Freetown. This is a longer term and large-scale project that will require time to develop and will need a phased approach over an initial 5-year timeframe. It can be envisaged to develop this master plan over the next 6 months.

### 2.1.3 EARLY RECOVERY NEEDS

**Slope Stabilization:** The area immediately below the hill slope from which the landslide initiated has suffered total destruction and the topography has been altered. There is still potential for further volumes of marginally stable material to detach from the slope and slide down toward the totally damaged area, so the area is still considered unsafe. Stage plan development for; slope trimming design; blasting and re-profiling has been prepared by UNOPS/ARUP. To be completed and executed as priority works. It is proposed that this be a **critical priority project** that be implemented by the government of Sierra Leone with support from UNOPS/ARUP. The timeframe for starting works will be critical to have this completed prior to the next rainfall season.

**Modular Bridges:** Modular bridges have been discussed with the government as a quick recovery option that can be deployed rapidly. The modular bridge option also enables easy maintenance and repair that would enhance build back better principles. It is proposed that this be a **critical priority project** that be implemented by the government of Sierra Leone with support from UNOPS

**Waste Management:** Closure and reclamation of Granville Brook dump: a study has been made by SPU to inform on how to: (i) reduce stability risk; (ii) reclaim land for redevelopment; (iii) control odors and gas migration; (iv) reduce waste exposure to humans, wind, and vectors; and (v) control infiltration of rainwater/surface water to reduce leachate generation. It is proposed that UNDP/UNOPS can assist the GSL in developing a comprehensive waste management plan for Freetown. This is a **priority project**, however it will take some time to develop and establish the full project plan.

**Technical Pillar:** The central technical capacity within the government will need to be established and operational rapidly to enable further project implementation in infrastructure recovery projects. This is a **critical priority project** that is essential for recovery. Although the technical pillar has been formed it will need to be operationalized. UNOPS proposes to support the key elements of the pillar for the initial months to ensure it is both technically and operationally capable to function and deliver. This is proposed to be an integrated project with the GSL.

## 2.1.4 EARLY RECOVERY INTERVENTIONS

<b>Intended Outcome/s:</b>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Resilient infrastructure systems established prior to next rainfall season – Risk reduction and avoidance.</li> <li>Effective implementation of the government led recovery framework – Build Back Better in all infrastructure works.</li> </ul>				
<b>Expected Output/s, indicator/s</b>	<b>Key Actions</b>	<b>Lead Agency/ies</b>	<b>Supported by</b>	<b>Budget (USD)</b>
<b>Short-Term</b>				
<b>Outputs:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Technical pillar established</li> <li>Central design capacity with build back better principles developed</li> <li>Central repository for all existing and future assessments and data for all sectors</li> <li>Technical support to restore systems connectivity linking affected communities</li> <li>Central infrastructure index established</li> </ul> <b>Indicators:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existence of an operational Technical pillar</li> <li>Existence of a central design capacity with build back better principles</li> <li>Existence of a central repository for all existing and future assessments and data for all sectors</li> <li># of roads &amp; bridges rehabilitated, connectivity and accessibility restored</li> <li>Existence of a central indexing system for all physical infrastructure assets and systems covering all sectors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Operationalize the Technical Pillar</li> </ul>	<b>GSL:</b> ONS/MoHWI <b>UN lead:</b> UNOPS	All agencies & partners	1,000,000
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support the development of a central design capacity to enable Build Back Better (BBB) principles</li> </ul>	<b>GSL:</b> ONS/MoHWI <b>UN lead:</b> UNOPS	All agencies & partners	Included in the Technical Pillar Support
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consolidation of assessment and data through a central repository for all existing and future assessments and data for all sectors</li> </ul>	<b>GSL:</b> ONS/MoHWI <b>UN lead:</b> UNOPS	All agencies & partners	Included in the Technical Pillar Support
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Technical support towards rehabilitation of prioritised roads and bridges in order to facilitate connectivity and accessibility between communities (Regent, Malama/Kamayama, Juba/Kaningo) destroyed by landslide or floods</li> </ul>	<b>GSL:</b> ONS/MoHWI <b>UN lead:</b> UNOPS	All agencies & partners	Included in the Technical Pillar Support
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support the establishment of a central infrastructure indexing system and central national infrastructure database system.</li> </ul>	<b>GSL:</b> ONS/MoHWI <b>UN lead:</b> UNOPS	All agencies & partners	Included in the Technical Pillar Support
<b>Sub-total</b>				1,000,000
<b>Medium-Term</b>				
<b>Outputs:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Landslide area stabilised</li> <li>Maps with delineation of high risk and No build zones</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stabilization of landslide Area</li> </ul>	<b>GSL:</b> ONS/MoHWI <b>UN lead:</b> UNOPS	All agencies & partners	2,000,000
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Technical Support to Bridging Project</li> </ul>	<b>GSL:</b> ONS/MoHWI <b>UN lead:</b> UNOPS	All agencies & partners	1,000,000

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Technical support provided to develop Master Transport Plan for Freetown</li> <li>• Modular bridges established</li> <li>• Master Drainage Plan for Freetown developed</li> </ul> <b>Indicators:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % of landslide area stabilised</li> <li>• # of maps delineating high risk and No build zones</li> <li>• # of operational modular bridges</li> <li>• Existence of a Master Drainage Plan for Freetown</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Technical support for mapping and delineation of high risk and No build zones</li> </ul>	<b>GSL:</b> ONS/MoHWI <b>UN lead:</b> UNOPS	All agencies & partners	Included in the Technical Pillar Support
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Technical support to the development of a Master Transport Plan for Freetown</li> </ul>	<b>GSL:</b> SLRA/MoHWI <b>UN lead:</b> UNOPS	All agencies & partners	Included in the Technical Pillar Support
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Technical support to the establishment of modular bridges</li> </ul>	<b>GSL:</b> SLRA/MoHWI <b>UN lead:</b> UNOPS	All agencies & partners	Included in the Technical Pillar Support
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Technical support to the development of a Master Drainage Plan for Freetown</li> </ul>	<b>GSL:</b> ONS/MoHWI <b>UN lead:</b> UNOPS	All agencies & partners	Included in the Technical Pillar Support
<b>Cross-cutting Issues</b>				
<b>Environment Protection:</b> <b>Outputs:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmentally responsible infrastructure projects</li> </ul> <b>Indicators:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmentally sustainable infrastructure projects</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mainstream environmental sustainability in infrastructure projects, for example, by conducting environmental impact assessment (EIA) including implementing mitigation measures recommended</li> </ul>	<b>GSL:</b> EPA/MoHWI <b>UN lead:</b> UNOPS	All agencies & partners	Included in the Technical Pillar Support
<b>Disaster Risk Management (DRM):</b> <b>Outputs:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Disaster resilience integrated in infrastructure projects</li> </ul> <b>Indicators:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• # of disaster resilient infrastructure projects</li> <li>• Enforcement of regulations, standards and building codes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthening technical capacities for disaster resilient infrastructure</li> <li>• Advocate for the enforcement of regulations, standards and building codes</li> </ul>	<b>GSL:</b> ONS/MoHWI/ EPA <b>UN lead:</b> UNOPS	All agencies & partners	Included in the Technical Pillar Support
<b>Sub-total</b>				3,000,000
<b>TOTAL</b>				4,000,000

#### 2.1.5 CROSS-SECTORAL LINKAGES

An integrated approach to infrastructure systems and management is critical to address comprehensive multi-sectoral needs such as health, education, WASH, access to markets, livelihood and other sectors in both existing and new settlement(s) for disaster affected households.

#### 2.1.6 FINANCING/ RESOURCE MOBILISATION STRATEGIES

The financing for the proposed recovery projects within the infrastructure sector is proposed through joint project proposals with the government of Sierra Leone Ministries, Departments and Agencies in an integrated approach with government. This initially can be coordinated within the technical pillar which will define priorities and government infrastructure projects for recovery. UNOPS does not itself have core funding but can work in partnership with the government and World Bank / Donor funding inputs.

## 2.2 HOUSING & SETTLEMENT

### 2.2.1 SITUATION OVERVIEW

The built-up area in Freetown is expanding into the Western Area Rural due to low density unplanned sprawl. It is in this Western Area Rural where the landslide occurred on August 15, 2017 during the monsoons. Some of the factors that exacerbate exposure and vulnerability to natural hazards alongside climate change are: the city's topography; proximity to waterways; rapid increase in built-up area, excavated locations on deforested hillsides upstream of natural drainage channels; downstream construction in vacant land in flood plains; the use of unsafe construction techniques most often in high-risk areas.

They are also exacerbated by highly fragmented governance in the urban area, making not only urban development, but also effective response to shocks and recovery difficult. Many municipal functions are managed by multiple central agencies. This impedes both effective management of networked capital-intensive infrastructure, as well as the coordination of multi-faceted urban development operations.

#### *Effects of Disaster*

The most devastating impact of the landslide was experienced in Western Area Rural in Regent, but the impacts of the flooding due to the landslide were significant in the downstream Western Urban Area. The landslide that began from Sugar Loaf Mountain in Regent caused massive flooding along the river channel in the Western Area Urban. The floods with accompanying debris affected buildings and households in the Kamayama/Malama Juba/Kaningbo and Lumley neighbourhoods along the river channel.

Another flood occurred the same day in Western Area Urban in the neighbourhoods of Dwarzak and Culvert. Given the typology of construction in this area coupled with their location on low-lying land at the mouth of the river, multiple families shared these modest "shocks."

#### *Housing Typology and type of Occupancy*

Detached single-family homes in this area make up 37 percent of the residential building stock, of which almost half are owner-occupied homes inside private compounds. Building walls are predominantly constructed with cement blocks or mud bricks, while the roofing is made of CGI sheets. In the Western Area Urban, buildings are made of less durable construction materials and are predominantly shared (with an average of more than 10 people living in a single dwelling). Almost 60 percent of the households are renters. About 40 percent of the housing stock is made with cement block walls and 35 percent have walls made from mud bricks. The roofing material used is predominantly CGI Sheets.

#### *Extent of Damage*

901 buildings (residential/ mixed-use/ public/ commercial) covering 116,766 SqM, from Sugar Loaf Mountain to Lumley Creek (DaLA 2017)

### 2.2.2 OBJECTIVES

- To contribute to disaster resilience and build back safer shelter/housing and comprehensive social services to new settlement are provided

### 2.2.3 EARLY RECOVERY NEEDS

#### *Provision of temporary shelter for the most vulnerable*

This should adequately be linked with other sectors (health and psychosocial support, education, WASH and food security & livelihood) until they have a permanent house (at least for 6 months)

#### *Training of masons and artisans (or, unemployed youths) on disaster resilient and cost-effective construction technologies using local resources*

- Construction with local stones & mud/ wattle & daub, mud blocks (including production of stabilized mud blocks, which will provide many with livelihood options) with disaster resilient features
- Construction of technology demonstration units using all the above-mentioned technologies
- Helping artisans set-up business units that can provide them income generating options

#### *Creation of resettlement site with settlement approach*

- Construction of new community with multi-sectoral social services outside of Freetown

## 2.2.4 EARLY RECOVERY INTERVENTIONS

Intended Outcome/s: Secured living place for the affected community are provided				
Expected Output/s, indicator/s	Key Actions	Lead Agency/ies	Supported by	Budget (USD)
<b>Short-Term</b>				
<b>Outputs:</b> - House rent is supported to Landslide/floods affected population <b>Indicators:</b> # of households received ER cash transfer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ER cash transfer</li> </ul>	GSL: NaCSA UN lead:	DFID	Included in ER support
<b>Medium-Term</b>				
<b>Outputs:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Secured living place is provided to the most vulnerable household until a permanent housing is provided</li> <li>Social services (education, health and WASH) is provided to new resettlement</li> </ul> <b>Indicators:</b> # of households provided temporary shelter # of education and health facilities near the new settlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provision of temporary shelter</li> <li>Provision of shelter repair kits</li> </ul>	GSL: ONS/NaCSA UN lead: IOM	All agencies & partners	-
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construction of schools and health facilities near the new settlement</li> </ul>	GSL: MoE, MoH UN lead: UNICEF	All agencies & partners	-
<b>Cross-cutting Issues</b>				
Environment Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>removal of sediments and waste from drains, disaster risk reduction trainings</li> <li>demolition of partially/totally destroyed houses</li> </ul>	GSL: EPA UN lead: UNDP	All agencies & partners	Included under environment sector
DRM <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Temporary shelter and housing are constructed in line with Build Back Safer approach</li> <li>Capacity of resilience to disaster is strengthened in communities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Training for Build Back Safer shelter construction and repair with provision of shelter kits</li> <li>Awareness raising activities for housing construction in disaster free areas</li> <li>Community-based DRM, hazard mapping, Early Warning System training, DRR awareness raising in disaster prone communities, School DRR programme</li> </ul>	GSL: ONS UN lead: IOM	All agencies & partners  All agencies & partners	265,000  10,000
Gender <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consideration of different impact of disaster on men, women, boys and girls is required.</li> <li>Female participation in all community-based activities needs to be promoted.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Clear and straightforward criteria to determine who constitutes the most vulnerable</li> <li>Community level engagement to ensure that women community leaders are informed and consulted on recovery projects</li> </ul>	GSL: MSWGCA UN Lead: UNW	UNFPA, UNICEF	-
TOTAL				275,000



### 2.2.5 CROSS-SECTORAL LINKAGES

Multi-sectoral approach addressing holistic needs of health, education, WASH, waste management, access to markets, livelihood and among others is highly required for intervention to new settlement.

### 2.2.6 FINANCING/RESOURCE MOBILISATION STRATEGIES

Supplementary Budget from the Government of Japan for community-based DRM, hazard mapping, Early Warning System training, DRR awareness raising in disaster prone communities and school DRR programme is available.

## 2.3 WATER SANITATION & HYGIENE

### 2.3.1 SITUATION OVERVIEW

The Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) infrastructure was affected by the landslide and flood disaster. About 65 percent of HHs in affected areas rely on drinking water from dug wells (34 percent were protected. 29 percent were unprotected wells or springs). Only 13-14 percent of households in Freetown have direct water connection (only 28 percent HHs connections in affected area). Piped coverage due to illegal “spaghetti” pipes. 737 HHs experienced service interruption due to damage to piped water network, the cracked reservoir of the Barbadorie Water Treatment System, and flood was entering the Charlotte Water System. 72 percent reported having damaged water source from the flooding (Mobile survey of 2,000 people) (DaLA Report 2017).

### 2.3.2 OBJECTIVES

To improve sustainable access to safe drinking water and sanitation and improved hygiene practices to an estimated 5,000 people affected by flood/landslide disaster

### 2.3.3 EARLY RECOVERY NEEDS

- Provision of adequate sanitation, hygiene promotion and sanitation
- Access to safe water (drinking and cooking)
- Provision of adequate sanitation, hygiene promotion and sanitation with a particular focus on the hygiene needs of women

### 2.3.4 EARLY RECOVERY INTERVENTIONS

- Trucking of safe drinking water to the displaced people in the camp and affected communities.
- Drilling of motorized water boreholes in the affected communities
- Construction/ installation of households/ communal rain water harvest system in the affected communities and institutions.
- Support the rehabilitation of WASH facilities and waste management services in health care facilities
- Promotion of sanitation and hygiene practices in the affected communities
- Provision of WASH emergency supplies/ hygiene kits, including menstrual hygiene management for adolescent girls and women.

<b>Intended Outcome/s:</b>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Boys, girls, women and men affected by floods/landslide disaster access sufficient water of appropriate quality and quantity for drinking, cooking and maintaining personal hygiene</li> <li>• Boys, girls, women and men access toilets and washing facilities that are culturally appropriate, secure, sanitary, user-friendly and gender-appropriate</li> <li>• Health care workers, clients and patients are accessing health care facilities with improved water, sanitation and waste management facilities.</li> </ul>				
<b>Expected Output/s, indicator/s</b>	<b>Key Actions</b>	<b>Lead Agency/ies</b>	<b>Supported by</b>	<b>Budget (USD)</b>
<b>Short-Term</b>				
<b>Outputs:</b> Water supply, sanitation and hygiene promotion <b>Indicators:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2,000 people provided with portable water</li> <li>• 20,000 water treatment tablets (aqua tabs) provided</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trucking of safe drinking water to affected communities</li> <li>• Distribution of household water treatment tablets</li> </ul>	<b>GSL:</b> MoWR/MoHS  <b>UN lead:</b> UNICEF	Local NGOs	8,000   30,000
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 20 emergency latrines, showers constructed and being used</li> <li>• WASH facilities and waste management services provided to 6 health care facilities to support IPC interventions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of gender segregated emergency latrines, showers, laundry and waste management</li> <li>• Emergency rehabilitation WASH facilities and waste management in health care centers</li> </ul>	<b>GSL:</b> MoWR/MoHS  <b>UN lead:</b> UNICEF	Local NGOs	46,000   222,000
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1000 hygiene kits provided (including soap for handwashing) provided to the affected households</li> <li>• 5,000 hygiene education events carried out to promote safe hygiene practices</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Distribution of hygiene kits to the affected households</li> <li>• Provide health education to promote safe hygiene practices in the affected areas</li> </ul>	<b>GSL:</b> MoWR/MoHS  <b>UN lead:</b> UNICEF	Local NGOs	100,500   12,000
Sub-total				418,500

<b>Medium-Term</b>				
<b>Outputs:</b> <b>Indicators:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3,000 rain water harvest facilities installed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construct rain households/ institutional rain water harvesting facilities.</li> <li>• Conduct awareness raising on positive hygiene practices (including hand washing with soap or chlorinated water at key moments)</li> </ul>	<b>GSL:</b> MoWR/MoHS  <b>UN lead:</b> UNICEF	Local NGOs	285,000
<b>Sub-total</b>				285,500
<b>TOTAL</b>				704,000

### 2.3.5 CROSS-SECTORAL LINKAGES

WASH sector will enhance linkages with environment on waste management collection and disposal, the disaster risk reduction management team to ensure that the WASH services are located in safer areas but also meets the resilience threshold. WASH will collaborate with other related sectors such as health and nutrition, education, housing and settlement, etc. to ensure that the WASH aspects of their interventions are adequately incorporated in WASH activities.

### 2.3.6 FINANCING/RESOURCE MOBILISATION STRATEGIES

Funding from the ongoing emergency and early recovery activities was sourced from UKAid. WASH sector hope to use the consolidated RRMAP road map to mobilize additional funds to support mid and long term recovery interventions, particularly from World Bank.

## 2.4 HEALTH & NUTRITION

### 2.4.1 SITUATION OVERVIEW

There were moderate impacts to this sector. Six health facilities need repair or relocation including emergency response to control diseases outbreak and provide temporal health care in affected areas (DaLA Report 2017).

Availability of clean water and safe sanitation is a major factor affecting the health status of the population. Almost half of the population has no access to safe drinking water, and only 13 percent have access to improved non-shared sanitation facilities. The situation is worse in rural areas than in urban communities, with rural communities having 34 percent of safe water access compared to coverage of 84 percent for urban communities.

Health care costs remain very high in Sierra Leone, resulting in poor utilization (on average 0.5 visits per person per year). Out of pocket expenses of about 70 percent remain among the highest in Africa (NHA Report, 2007). Although provision has been made for disaster affected survivors to access health services, considerations to ensure continued access to basic health services to this group of people after camps are closed is important. There are challenges regarding determining the destinations of the IDPs.

#### **Reproductive Health Component**

There were existing problems pertaining to Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) services in Sierra Leone prior to the disaster and the condition might have worsened during and post-disaster. The country has one of the highest Maternal Mortality Ratios (MMR) in the world with 1,360 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births (WHO MMEIG, 2015). About 47 percent of the maternal mortality was among teenagers and one fourth of maternal deaths are due to unsafe abortions among adolescents. Other health and demographic indicators include: (i) high total fertility (4.9) with low contraceptive use (16 percent) and high unmet family planning needs for currently married women (25 percent) which is even higher for the age group 15-19 (30.7 percent) (SLDHS, 2013). The SRH needs and challenges continue to exist during and post-disaster.

The RH needs assessment conducted by UNFPA post disaster at 11 health facilities in the affected areas, also revealed several gaps in the provision of quality SRH due to lack of specific drugs, equipment and commodities, basic infrastructure such electricity, running water, incinerator and availability of qualified human resources. This inadequacy has compromised the provision of such services such as Basic Emergency Obstetric and Neonatal Care (BEmONC), Comprehensive Emergency Obstetric and Neonatal care (CEmONC) as well as Adolescent and Youth Health Friendly Services (AFHS). It is estimated that among the affected population there are 2,037 women of reproductive age (15-49-years-old), approximately 2,960 adolescents and young people 10-24-years-old and 157 registered pregnant women.

## 2.4.2 OBJECTIVES

- To increase knowledge and capacity to implement the Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) for reproductive health in emergency situations
- To improve the quality of sexual and reproductive health services in the disaster affected health facilities
- To integrate the Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) for reproductive health in emergency situations is integrated into the existing national health emergency preparedness and response system
- Maintain readiness and preparedness for future public health events
- Maintain routine monitoring, detection and reporting of events through IDSR
- Strengthen health systems (management of MAM and SAM, disease surveillance and response, health promotion) in affected areas and roll out to the rest of the country
- Continue capacity building for health workers in surveillance, IPC, laboratory capacity, emergency preparedness
- Nutrition stabilization and food security at household and community levels
- Collaborate with WASH to ensure availability of WASH services (both at health facilities and community levels)

## 2.4.3 EARLY RECOVERY NEEDS

### Reproductive Health component

- Provision of quality essential health services including sexual and reproductive health services, and nutrition services to affected populations (both at facility and community levels), particularly women/girls and vulnerable groups
- Continue capacity building for health workers in surveillance, IPC, laboratory capacity, emergency preparedness, and on the Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) for reproductive health in emergency situations
- Integration of MISP into the national health emergency preparedness and response system as part of Disaster Risk Reduction programme (strengthening coordination for MISP implementation, development of guideline and SOP, capacity building, logistic management etc.)
- Improve the quality of Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) services of health facilities at the affected areas
- Provision of quality essential health services, and nutrition services to affected populations (both at facility and community levels), particularly women/girls and vulnerable groups
- Safe water and sanitation services in affected areas, particularly at the health facilities
- Enhance public health surveillance for priority diseases, conditions and events within the IDSR strategy
- Improve capacity for preparedness and response to disease outbreaks and other public health Emergencies

#### 2.4.4 EARLY RECOVERY INTERVENTIONS

<b>Intended Outcome/s:</b>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improved access to quality sexual and reproductive health services for the people affected by disaster through the implementation of Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) for reproductive health in emergency situations</li> <li>Enhanced surveillance for priority diseases, conditions and events so as to rapidly detect and provide timely response to disease outbreaks and other public health emergencies</li> </ul>				
Expected Output/s, indicator/s	Key Actions	Lead Agency/ies	Supported by	Budget (USD)
<b>Short-Term</b>				
<p><b>Outputs:</b> Increased knowledge and capacity to implement the Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) for reproductive health in emergency situations</p> <p><b>Indicators:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of national trainers on MISP</li> <li>Number of MISP trainings conducted</li> <li>Number of programme officers and health care providers trained on MISP</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct a Training of Trainers (ToT) on the MISP for Reproductive Health in emergency situations</li> <li>Conduct MISP trainings for programmers and health care providers at national and district level and disaster affected areas</li> </ul>	GSL: Ministry of Health and Sanitation (MoHS) UN lead: UNFPA	All agencies & partners	20,000
<p><b>Outputs:</b> Increased index of suspicion among HWs for case detection and reporting</p> <p><b>Indicators:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of HWs trained on detection and reporting of cases</li> <li>Number of HWs sensitized on surveillance and response</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Train health workers (HWs) on detection &amp; reporting of cases of cholera, diarrhea with severe dehydration in children under 5, measles, dysentery, typhoid and malaria in Western Area Urban and Western Area Rural districts</li> <li>Sensitize HWs on surveillance of and response to cases of cholera, diarrhea with severe dehydration in children under 5, measles, dysentery, typhoid and malaria in Western Area Urban (WAU) and Western Area Rural (WAR) districts within the IDSR strategy</li> </ul>	GSL: MOHS/DPC UN lead: WHO	All agencies & partners	20,000





<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Affected health facilities equipped with qualified health personnel</li> <li>Health providers are trained on specific SRH services including Emergency Obstetric Care (EmONC), Adolescent Friendly Health Services (AFHS), etc.</li> <li>Affected health services supported with basic infrastructures facilities (electricity, running water, incinerator, etc.)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct mapping on human resources/health personnel in the health facilities and provide recommendations for health personnel distribution to provide services based on the facility type</li> <li>Conduct trainings for the health care providers on the specific SRH services/intervention based on the needs including EmONC and AFHS trainings</li> <li>Coordinate with other sectors (WASH and Infrastructure) for provision of basic infrastructure facilities for the affected health facilities (electricity, running water, waste management)</li> </ul>			
<p><b>Outputs:</b> Community-based surveillance is implemented in Western Area Urban and Western Area Rural districts</p> <p><b>Indicators:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of persons trained on CBS TOTs in WAU</li> <li>Number of persons trained on CBS TOTs in WAR</li> <li>Number of CHWs trained on CBS in WAU</li> <li>Number of CHWs trained on CBS in WAR</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct training of trainers on community-based surveillance (CBS) in Western Area Urban District</li> <li>Conduct training of trainers on CBS in Western Area Rural District</li> <li>Train community health workers (CHWs) on CBS in WAU district</li> <li>Train community health workers on CBS in WAR district</li> </ul>	GSL: MOHS/DPC UN lead: WHO	All agencies & partners	48,000
<p><b>Outputs:</b> Improved preparedness and response to public health emergencies in Western Area Rural districts</p> <p><b>Indicators:</b></p> <p>Number of PHEMC members re-orientated on emergency management in WAR</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct reorientation of Western Area Rural district public health emergency management committee (PHEMC) on emergency management</li> </ul>	GSL: MOHS/PHNEOC UN lead: WHO	All agencies & partners	11,000
<p><b>Outputs:</b> Increased logistical capacity for to public health emergencies response in WAU and WAR districts</p> <p><b>Indicators:</b></p> <p>Number of vehicles distributed to WAU and WAR districts</p> <p>Number of motorbikes distributed to WAU and WAR districts</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Procure logistic (vehicles and motorbikes) for public health emergencies response in WAU and WAR districts</li> </ul>	GSL: MOHS/DPC UN lead: WHO	All agencies & partners	80,000

<p><b>Outputs:</b> Improved implementation of IDSR functions and data quality in WAU and WAR districts</p> <p><b>Indicators:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of health facilities visited during IDSR support supervision in WAU and WAR districts</li> <li>• Number of health facilities visited during IDSR DQA in WAU and WAR districts</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support the MOHS to conduct IDSR support supervision in DHMTs and health facilities in WAU and WAR</li> <li>• Support the MOHS to conduct IDSR data quality assessment (DQA) in DHMTs and health facilities in WAU and WAR</li> </ul>	<p>GSL: MOHS/DPC UN lead: WHO</p>	<p>All agencies &amp; partners</p>	<p>25,000</p>
<b>Cross-cutting Issues</b>				
Environment Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organise safe collection and treatment of medical waste (infectious waste, human body parts, pharmaceuticals, sharps and needles)</li> <li>• Install treatment facilities for the above, e.g. incinerators (short-, mid- and long term)</li> <li>• Draft policies and according legislation</li> </ul>	<p>GSL: Ministry of Health and Sanitation UN lead: WHO</p>	<p>All agencies &amp; partners</p>	<p>-</p>
DRM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The MOHS will be supported to conduct risk profile assessment in all districts</li> </ul>	<p>GSL: MOHS/PHNEOC UN lead: WHO</p>	<p>All agencies &amp; partners</p>	<p>18,000</p>
HIV/AIDS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prevent HIV transmission as one of the MISP components and to provide condoms and ARV treatment for people living with HIV/AIDS</li> </ul>	<p>GSL: Ministry of Health and Sanitation UN lead: UNFPA</p>	<p>UNAIDS</p>	<p>-</p>
Gender	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote and support the availability and use of Sex and Age Disaggregated Data (SADD), equal participation for all groups (women, girls, men and boys) in recovery interventions.</li> </ul>	<p>GSL: MSWGCA/ NacSA/ SSL UN lead: UN Women</p>	<p>All agencies &amp; partners</p>	<p>-</p>
<b>Sub-total</b>				<b>379,000</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>445,500</b>

#### 2.4.5 CROSS-SECTORAL LINKAGES

There is an established platform of collaboration between the Health and Nutrition and Disaster Risk Management sectors through the weekly coordination meetings held by the Emergency Preparedness and Response Resilience zero Group (EPPRG) at the Public Health National Emergency Operation Center (PHNEOC). This meeting brings together relevant stakeholders which include Ministries from the Government of Sierra Leone and partners to discuss issues related to surveillance and response to public health events. The two sectors also conduct joint simulation exercises for diseases outbreaks and other public health emergencies.

Challenges and weaknesses in WASH and food safety and livelihood have potential to affect negatively the health and nutrition of the population. There is need to establish a platform of collaboration and coordination with an information sharing mechanism between the Health and Nutrition, WASH and food safety and livelihood sectors.

The reproductive health services are closely related with other sectors:

- Infrastructures and WASH: for the availability of electricity, running water for health facilities etc
- Protection and Psychosocial: to protect the vulnerable group from Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and provide assistance for the survivors

Mechanism to strengthen coordination with other sectors:

- To use the existing coordination mechanism with Office of the National Security (ONS) for coordination with other pillars and to use existing health pillar coordination mechanism

#### 2.4.6 FINANCING/RESOURCE MOBILISATION STRATEGIES

1. To use existing financing mechanism/strategies:
  - DFID fund
  - UNFPA Humanitarian core fund: Emergency Fund
2. Potential financing windows/strategies
  - Resource mobilization from other donors

Lessons learned from the EVD outbreak pointed out the need to strengthen the country health system with focus on the area of public health surveillance and response for which WHO has been able to mobilize resources from a number donors. Since 2015, WHO has received financial support from partners which include WHO Pandemic Influenzae Preparedness (PIP), MPTF, CDC, DFID, AfDB, USAID and Government of Italy to revitalize the Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (IDSR) and to implement the International Health Regulation (IHR) 2005 core capacities. WHO has maintained a good working collaboration with these donors and most of them have committed to continue providing financial support to WHO so as to strengthen the country capacity to prevent, detect and respond to disease outbreak and other public health emergencies.

## 2.5 EDUCATION

### 2.5.1 SITUATION OVERVIEW

On 14 August 2017, the city of Freetown and its outskirts experienced torrential rains resulting into landslides and flooding disaster. The disaster affected 59 schools (corresponding to 41 unique facilities) primarily in the Regent, Kamayama, Kaningo, Dwarzark, Culvert, and Kanikay communities. One school was completely destroyed, while 34 schools (23 facilities) incurred damages to the buildings, 38 schools (29 facilities) to WASH, 35 schools (24 facilities) to furniture, 36 schools (26 facilities) to teaching materials, and 42 schools (30 facilities) to learning materials. 6 schools were used as shelters for displaced households, and as a consequence, the furniture in these schools sustained further damage.

About 18,716 children (9,255 boys, 9,461 girls) children attended schools within the affected areas and about 3,190 school-going children were directly affected. The main focus of the education sector response has been to ensure the provision of learning materials and learning spaces for affected children. ECD recreation kits were also provided to establish safe spaces for children including psychosocial support (PSS) as well as community engagement through social mobilization activities. Temporal learning spaces (TLS) were established at Old School and Juba in partnership with Save the Children and Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (MEST). This disaster happened in a context where education experiences a myriad of challenges. Poor school infrastructures, inadequate trained and qualified teachers, a lack of teaching and learning materials and high numbers of out of school children among other challenges (Annual School Census, 2016). Aftermaths of such disasters could result in more children out of school if steps are not taken to help the victims recover as quickly as possible.

### 2.5.2 OBJECTIVES

- Ensure continued access to schools for children whose schools were damaged through establishment of temporary learning spaces, rehabilitation of schools and provision of teaching and learning materials.
- Support the transition and reintegration of affected children into regular schools during the recovery phase.
- Capacity development for MEST and decentralized levels to plan and respond to emergencies.

### 2.5.3 EARLY RECOVERY NEEDS

In order to ensure continued access to schools for children whose schools were damaged, the following activities were proposed to restore a sense of normalcy;

- Rehabilitation and supply of furniture to damaged schools
- Strengthen linkages with ONS to determine schools in safe areas for potential rehabilitation
- Placement of children attending camp schools into regular schools after relocation from the camp, given that children may be moving to various locations around Freetown or Waterloo, it will be important to determine how to fast track their enrolment into their new schools
- Social mobilisation to raise awareness for affected children to reintegrate into schools
- Placement of approved teachers from schools that are closed into other schools
- Psychosocial support for children and teachers in collaboration with MSWGCA
- Early learning access (ECD) for children 3-5years integrated into recovery interventions.

## 2.5.4 EARLY RECOVERY INTERVENTIONS

<b>Intended Outcome/s:</b>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Children (boys and girls) in schools affected by the flood and Landslide continue to access education.</li> <li>• MEST adopts and implements the Education emergency preparedness and response plan.</li> </ul>				
<b>Expected Output/s, indicator/s</b>	<b>Key Actions</b>	<b>Lead Agency/ies</b>	<b>Supported by</b>	<b>Budget (USD)</b>
<b>Short-Term</b>				
<b>Output 1:</b> Rapid Assessment of 116 Schools, including nurseries and pre-schools in affected communities <b>Indicators:</b> <i># of schools assessed in affected communities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rapid assessment by monitors of children and schools, nurseries and pre-schools in affected communities</li> <li>• Data processing and analysis</li> <li>• Reporting and development of Dashboard by MEST Situation Room</li> </ul>	<b>GSL: MEST</b> <b>UN lead:</b> <b>UNICEF</b>	DFID	1000
<b>Sub-total</b>				<b>1,000</b>
<b>Medium-Term</b>				
<b>Output 2:</b> Children, schools, nurseries, and preschools affected by Floods/Landslide supported with Teaching and Learning materials <b>Indicators:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i># of schools that received learning materials</i></li> <li>2. <i># of affected children that received teaching and learning materials</i></li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish Temporary Learning Shelters (TLS) in IDP camps</li> <li>• Supply 15 school in a box to established camp schools and schools affected by the disaster</li> <li>• Provide assorted teaching and learning materials to schools in support of 2,500 children affected by flood/Landslide</li> <li>• Provide ECD kits to established child friendly spaces for use by children</li> <li>• Provide 15 recreation kits to camp schools and schools affected by the disaster.</li> </ul>	<b>GSL: MEST</b> <b>UN lead:</b> <b>UNICEF<sup>4</sup></b>	DFID Save the Children	82,300
<b>Output 3:</b> Vulnerable children especially girls receive PSS support <b>Indicators:</b> <i>#. of teachers trained in PSS</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training of 3,846 teachers to provide PSS support to vulnerable children</li> <li>• Training of 30 nursery/pre-school teachers on using and managing the UNICEF ECD Kit</li> <li>• Support to vulnerable children including orphans (fees, uniform, etc.)</li> </ul>	<b>GSL: MEST</b> <b>UN lead:</b> <b>UNICEF</b>	DFID	107,400

<sup>4</sup> This support also included material and financial donations from WVI, SCI, CRS, Street Child, Child Fund

<b>Output 4</b> Communities in affected areas engaged to support children's education <b>Indicators</b> <i># of communities reached with education related messages</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Training and Engagement of Social Mobilisers</li> <li>● Sensitization of ward councilors and tribal leaders and other community stakeholder</li> <li>● Training of school authorities</li> </ul>	<b>GSL:</b> MEST <b>UN lead:</b> UNICEF	DFID	14,036
<b>Output 5</b> Damaged School Structures rehabilitated <b>Indicators:</b> <i># of damaged schools that have received light rehabilitation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Rehabilitation of school infrastructure (3 Schools)</li> <li>● Supply of School Furniture (3000 sets)</li> </ul>	<b>GSL:</b> MEST <b>UN lead:</b> UNICEF	DFID	70,000
<b>Cross-cutting Issues</b>				
Environment Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Established linkages with ONS to determine schools in safe areas for potential rehabilitation</li> <li>▪ Include recycling, gardening and composting in the school curricula, setting up school gardens</li> </ul>	<b>GSL:</b> MEST <b>UN Lead:</b> UNICEF	All agencies & partners	500,000
DRM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Educational and awareness campaigns in DRM involving schools</li> </ul>	<b>GSL:</b> MEST/ONS <b>UN Lead:</b> UNICEF	All agencies & partners	20,000
<b>Sub-total</b>				<b>273,736</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>274,736</b>

### 2.5.5 CROSS-SECTORAL LINKAGES

- Cross-sectoral linkages were established between Education, Child Protection, WASH, and Health within UNICEF. Children benefitted from psychosocial support provided by teachers following a joint training programme developed by child protection and education.
- WASH supplied hygiene and sanitary kits to camp schools and temporary holding centers for the displaced whilst Health provided tents, pallets, and tables for establishment of temporary learning spaces.
- The potential to link with UNFPA and WFP on sexual reproductive health education and school feeding respectively for affected children was also identified and preliminary discussions held.

### 2.5.6 FINANCING/RESOURCE MOBILISATION STRATEGIES

The education sector strategy for mobilization of resources and funds largely revolved on working with existing development partners and Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to raise needed resources and provide teaching and learning materials based on the assessed needs. Further resources will be needed to support the exit strategy where affected children will be placed in schools in the neighboring communities, supporting continued capacity development of the sector in emergencies and further supporting preposition of supplies for the future as highlighted in the education sector plan.



## 2.6 FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS

### 2.6.1 SITUATION OVERVIEW

About 1,905 households affected by the Landslide and flash floods. Of this total, 1,183 households (62 percent) were along the path of the landslide from Regent to Juba, while 722 households were affected by localized flooding (WFP 2017). About 26 percent of the affected households are female headed and 74 percent male headed. The floods also affected the livelihoods of about 6474 farmers households in eight districts namely: Bo (776), Bonthe (2706), Kailahun (887), Kenema (1125), Kono (165), Pujehun (228), Tonkolili (280) and Western Area (307) (FAO 2017). The damage and losses caused by the disaster event are stated below:

6474 farmers households in eight districts affected by floods and Landslide	
Bo 776 HHs- 5548 people	Bonthe 2706 HHs-16480 people
Kailahun: 887 HHs-6168 people	Kenema: 1125 HHs-7823 people
Kono 165 HHs-1021 people	Pujehun 228 HHs-1792 people
Tonkolili 280 HHs-2131 people	Western Area 307 HHs-2094 people

Damage and Loss
365 households lost a family member (70% in Regent)
1,141 deaths and 500 casualties were recovered and buried
42% reported houses were totally damaged and 41% lost households assets
52% petty trading
18% skilled labour
7% salaried work

<b>Damage and loss from Floods and Landslide in 8 districts</b>		
<b>District</b>	<b>Damages and Losses (in billion SLL)</b>	<b>Damages and Losses (in million USD)</b>
<b>Bo</b>	4.60	0.62
<b>Bonthe</b>	5.30	0.72
<b>kailahun</b>	1.60	0.21
<b>Kenema</b>	6.00	0.80
<b>Kono</b>	3.00	0.40
<b>Pujehun</b>	3.13	0.42
<b>Tonkolili</b>	5.85	0.80
<b>Western Area</b>	41.77 (incl. 30.75 for forestry)	5.60 (incl. 4.1 for forestry)
<b>Total</b>	71.25	9.57

Source: FAO 2017

## 2.6.2 OBJECTIVES

Populations in the most affected areas require immediate action to save, protect and rebuild their livelihoods and strengthen their resilience to shocks and stresses. In the medium and long-term, affected areas need an environmental plan addressing the human-induced pressure on natural resources as well as support in disaster risk reduction and early warning to mitigate the effect of future disasters.

The early recovery efforts, among others, are aimed at addressing the food and nutritional needs and contribute to rebuilding and restoration of livelihoods of the affected households. Through food assistance and cash transfers the affected households are expected to meet their short term needs as they recover from the shock.

## 2.6.3 EARLY RECOVERY NEEDS

The Landslide and flood disaster has subjected the affected households and communities to loss of essential household and productive community assets. As a result there are various needs that ought to be addressed including:

- Food needs of extremely vulnerable households, including orphans, those headed by a female and/or child, elderly, disabled, etc.
- Livelihood re-establishment for resettled households
- Creation of community productive assets
- Agricultural inputs including seeds, fertilizers and tools
- Restocking lost livestock head
- Rebuilding productive assets and stocks to support the ability of affected individuals to earn a living in the longer term
- Training in non-environmentally degrading farming techniques
- Rehabilitation and creation of community assets in resettled areas and disaster-prone areas to support livelihoods and promote community-level resilience to flooding
- Augmented Social Safety Nets and support to revise the Government's Social Protection Policy

## 2.6.4 EARLY RECOVERY INTERVENTIONS

<b>Intended Outcome/s:</b> Contribute to improved food and nutrition security, strengthened livelihood and resilience of vulnerable urban and rural communities in the flood and mudslide-affected areas of Sierra Leone				
<b>Expected Output/s, indicator/s</b>	<b>Key Actions</b>	<b>Lead Agency/ies</b>	<b>Supported by</b>	<b>Budget (USD)</b>
<b>Short-Term</b>				
<p><b>Output 1: 6,474 vulnerable households are provided with agricultural livelihood kits</b></p> <p><b>Indicators:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of HH receiving inputs and cash</li> <li>• Number of small-scale irrigation vegetable production for HHs established</li> <li>• Number of farmers trained in climate smart agriculture</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of one-off cash transfer recovery package to affected households</li> <li>• Provision of essential agricultural inputs to affected households</li> <li>• Support small-scale irrigation vegetable production for households</li> <li>• Technical training through Farmer Field Schools (FFS) with introduction of climate smart agriculture, good crop techniques (including tree nursery)</li> </ul>	<p><b>GSL:</b> Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food Security (MAFFS), Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources (MFMR), Ministry of Trade and Industry</p> <p><b>UN lead:</b> FAO</p>	WFP, NGOs	1,500,000
<p><b>Outputs 2:</b> 500 vulnerable households restocked with suitable livestock, coupled with livestock treatment, vaccination and feeding programs</p> <p><b>Indicators:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of famers receiving livestock</li> <li>• Number of livestock vaccinated and treated</li> <li>• Number of farmers trained in CAHWs and in fodder production</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of livestock to affected households</li> <li>• Vaccination and treatment of livestock</li> <li>• Training/ refresher training and equipping of community animal health workers (CAHWs)</li> <li>• Provision of animal feed to save and protect livestock</li> <li>• Training in feed and fodder production and distribution.</li> </ul>	<p><b>GSL:</b> Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food Security (MAFFS), Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources (MFMR), Ministry of Trade and Industry</p> <p><b>UN lead:</b> FAO</p>	NGOs	700,000

<p><b>Outputs 3:</b> 6,474 vulnerable households supported to rebuild productive assets, diversify livelihoods and improve income</p> <p><b>Indicators:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of HH receiving inputs and cash</li> <li>• Number of HH restocked</li> <li>• Number of livestock vaccinated and treated</li> <li>• Number HH and CAHW trained</li> <li>• Number of HH productive assets established or rehabilitated</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support rehabilitation of 5,846 ha of crop fields affected by sand, debris and flooding through cash for work</li> <li>• Establish 50 fish ponds, and rehabilitate 20 existing ponds</li> <li>• Construction of 12 water cisterns</li> <li>• Revamp/establish 40 village savings and loans associations</li> </ul>	<p><b>GSL:</b> Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food Security (MAFFS), Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources (MFMR), Ministry of Trade and Industry</p> <p><b>UN lead:</b> FAO</p>	NGOs	1,000,000
<p><b>Outputs 4:</b> Provide food assistance for assets (in-kind or cash transfer), including land rehabilitation and small community infrastructure to 30,000 smallholder farmers and productive farming cooperatives</p> <p><b>Indicators:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Food security improved</li> <li>• Food security monitoring enhanced</li> <li>• Gender sensitive beneficiary data obtained and shared</li> <li>• Number of beneficiaries receiving food and cash transfers by gender and age</li> <li>• Monthly price monitoring updates produced</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Food assistance through Food for Asset/cash transfers</li> <li>• Involvement of women's groups in promoting nutritionally diverse cooking practices</li> </ul>	<p>GSL: MAFFS UN lead: WFP</p>	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food Security (MAFFS)	3,927,368
<b>Sub-Total</b>				<b>7,127,368</b>
<b>Medium-Term</b>				

<p><b>Outputs 5: Improved conservation and management of natural resources (forestry and soils)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Empower local communities on tree nursery management and tree planting approach nationwide (one million seedlings)</li> <li>• Develop a National Strategic Plan of reforestation (urban and rural areas)</li> <li>• Undertake a National Tree and Wildlife inventory</li> <li>• Building green belts along the protected areas within the Western Area and scale up community-based forest management and peri-urban social forestry.</li> <li>• Support strategic and policy measures for a better land tenure management in fragile areas (especially on the Freetown hills)</li> <li>• Advocacy campaign for Payment for ecosystem services in the protection of the national park (forestry bill)</li> <li>• Integrated land use planning of mangrove</li> <li>• Establish a platform for dialogue and streamline MDAs responsibilities on the management of land and forest.</li> </ul>	<p><b>GSL:</b></p> <p>Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food Security (MAFFS)</p> <p><b>UN lead: FAO</b></p>	<p>WFP, NGOs</p>	<p>1,000,000</p>
<p><b>Output 6: DRR strengthened and Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) promoted</b></p> <p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of seedlings produced and distributed</li> <li>• National Strategic Plan for the afforestation of urban and rural developed</li> <li>• Number of studies and research conducted</li> <li>• Forestry Bill passed</li> <li>• Number of trainings and workshops conducted</li> </ul> <p>Number of districts disaster response plans developed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct a Study of the soils (Western areas in hills, including the mining areas)</li> <li>• Develop districts disaster response plans in the context of agriculture and food security</li> <li>• Implementation of a soil carbon management plan through conservation agriculture and agro-forestry systems</li> <li>• Mainstream CSA in FFS and community action plans</li> <li>• Strengthen human and institutional capacity for disaster response (especially for ONS) through training on topics such as UN Charter for Space and Major Disasters</li> </ul>	<p>GSL: ONS UN lead: FAO</p>	<p>All Agencies &amp; partners</p>	<p><b>1,000,000</b></p>
<p><b>Outputs 7: Provide school meals to primary school children in areas affected by landslide/floods</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• School feeding programme</li> </ul>	<p>GSL: MEST UN lead: WFP</p>	<p>All Agencies &amp; partners</p>	<p><b>175,000</b></p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improved rates of school enrolment and attendance.</li> </ul> <p><b>Indicators:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of boys and girls receiving school meals</li> <li>Quantity of food provided</li> <li>Number of participants involved by gender</li> </ul>				
<p><b>Output 9:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Financial savings promoted amongst affected households</li> <li>Improved agricultural practices, crop varieties and livestock breeds promoted</li> <li>Food security stakeholders coordination forum strengthened</li> <li>Flood mitigation strategies in flood prone areas</li> </ul> <p><b>Indicators:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of VSLS groups and participating households</li> <li>Monthly government coordinated stakeholder meetings</li> <li>Number of flood mitigation activities implemented</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Re-establishment of VSLS</li> <li>Intensified agricultural extension services</li> <li>Develop strategies to mitigate flooding</li> </ul>	<p>GSL: MAFFS UN lead: FAO</p>	<p>All Agencies &amp; partners</p>	
<b>Cross-cutting Issues</b>				
<p>Environment Protection</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promotion of afforestation, agroforestry, including natural resources, management of biodiversity, sustainable land and natural resource management, land conservation and ecosystem rehabilitation, and Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA)</li> <li>Promote livelihoods in waste management/recycling: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>forming waste pickers associations,</li> <li>small business support to scrap shops</li> <li>improvement of efficiency of waste collection</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p><b>GSL:</b> MAFFS  <b>UN lead:</b> <b>FAO</b></p>	<p>All Agencies &amp; partners</p>	<p>1.500,000</p>

<p><b>DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT (DRM)</b>  <b>Indicator: Improved household adaptation and resilience to climate and other shocks.</b></p> <p><b>Output:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Food Consumption Score, disaggregated by sex of household head</li> <li>• Coping Strategy Index</li> <li>• Food expenditure share</li> <li>• Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base</li> <li>• Proportion of population in targeted communities reporting environmental benefits</li> <li>• Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climate shocks and risks</li> </ul> <p><b>Indicator:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased government access to financial resources (through public, private and public-private partnerships)</li> </ul> <p><b>Output:</b>  Effectiveness of resilience-enhancing and risk management financial instruments</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support to risk mapping and early warning systems and capacity building for Office of National Security (ONS) staff as well as development of district response plans</li> <li>• Implementation of asset creation activities that feature an equal participation by men and women</li> <li>• Technical assistance to National Disaster Management Authority to improve and augment disaster risk management capabilities</li> </ul>	<p><b>GSL: ONS</b>  <b>UN lead: WFP</b></p>	<p>All Agencies &amp; partners</p>	<p><b>1,175,000</b></p>
<p><b>HIV/AIDS</b></p> <p><b>Indicator:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved consumption of high-quality, nutrient-dense foods among targeted individuals</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Households with HIV/AIDS affected people are targeted for the cash transfer, restocking and income diversification activities</li> </ul>	<p><b>GSL: MoHS</b>  <b>UN lead: UNAIDS</b></p>	<p>Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food Security (MAFFS)    FAO</p>	<p>-</p>

<p><b>Output:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)</li> <li>• Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)</li> <li>• Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet</li> <li>• Moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) treatment performance: recovery, mortality, default and non-response rates</li> </ul>				
<p><b>GENDER Indicator:</b> Gender equality and empowerment improved</p> <p><b>Output:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</li> <li>• Proportion of households where males make decisions of the use of cash, voucher or food</li> <li>• Proportion of households where females and males make decisions of the use of cash, voucher or food</li> </ul>	<p>Gender sensitive cash transfer program are in place and appropriate mitigation measures are in place to counter anti-social spending or deviation of funds by any household head.</p>	<p>GSL: MSWGCA UN lead: UN-Women</p>	<p>Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food Security (MAFFS)  FAO</p>	<p>-</p>
<p><b>Sub-Total</b></p>				<p>4,850,000</p>
<p><b>TOTAL</b></p>				<p>11,977, 368</p>



### 2.6.5 CROSS-SECTORAL LINKAGES

The linkage to natural resource management and forestry is essential in the medium and long-term, to address the human-induced pressure on natural resources as well as support in disaster risk reduction and early warning to mitigate the effect of future disasters.

The food security and livelihood interventions and associated actors would be linked with the health (nutrition, disease surveillance and prevention), education, social protection, water and sanitation, and disaster risk mitigation sectors to ensure a comprehensive and integrated approach to short, medium and long-term recovery.

The relevant Government ministries include the Disaster Management Department of the Office of National Security (ONS), the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food Security (MAFFS), the Ministry of Health and Sanitation (MoHS), the Ministry of Social Welfare, Gender and Children's Affairs (MSWGCA), the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (MEST) and the National Commission for Social Action (NACSA). Humanitarian and development partners include sister UN agencies, national and international NGOs and civil society organisations.

### 2.6.6 FINANCING/RESOURCE MOBILISATION STRATEGIES

- Implementation of joint social safety net programmes and submission of joint proposals for expanded social protection systems
- Advocating for World Bank support based on the findings of the DaLA
- Joint agriculture and livelihood programmes between WFP and FAO

## 2.7 PROTECTION & PSYCHOSOCIAL

### 2.7.1 SITUATION OVERVIEW

A total of 1,905 HHs are affected (10 percent reported losing the head of HH) with 7,379 people. 16 percent of those affected were 5 years or younger and 26 percent are between 6 and 14 years ( DaLA Report 2017). Among the affected population, 52% are females with 157 pregnant women and 343 nursing mothers. Women, girls and children face heightened vulnerabilities and it is important that partners work to minimize the risk of gender based violence with considering their specific protection needs.

According to the Sierra Leone Demographic Health Survey (SL DHS 2013) there was a high prevalence of GBV in pre-disaster situation and high number of GBV cases based on the regular report from Rainbo initiative as the national referral center for GBV.

High prevalence of GBV in pre disaster situation (national indicator: SL DHS 2013)

- >50% of women and men age 15-49 have experienced physical violence at some point since age 15
- 27% of women and 23% of men experienced physical violence in the 12 months before the survey
- 11% of women age 15-49 have ever experienced sexual violence
- 9% of men age 15-49 have ever experienced sexual violence

GBV data from Rainbo Initiative (January – May 2017)

- 1,080 reported rape cases at Rainbo center
- 178 reported pregnancy due to sexual assaults
- 73 reported physical assaults

The risk of GBV may increase during disaster and displacement settings due to the following reasons:

1. During the evacuation process, families are separated from their community. Vulnerable groups such as women, girls and children are often separated from their families
2. The community social protection system breaks down and community members cannot protect each other
3. IDPs often live in overcrowded camps with limited security and a lack of privacy
4. Inability to meet basic survival needs and access supplies such as bathing, washing and hygiene materials; lack of electricity in many affected areas; deteriorating food security; loss of livelihoods and large-scale economic vulnerability
5. Disruption of livelihood activities, particularly for men, can cause feelings of powerlessness that often stimulates violent behaviour by men

Since the beginning of the emergency response, protection efforts have been coordinated under the protection and psychosocial pillar led by the Ministry of Social Welfare, Gender and Children's Affairs. Protection mechanisms were strengthened in affected communities and in the camps. A protection desk was established in affected communities and in the two camps with personnel from the MSWGCA, an officer from the Family Support Unit (FSU) of Sierra Leone Police (SLP) and social

workers from different NGOs partners. The protection desk staffs were equipped with equipment, stationary and rain gear key logistics to enable them to carry out their work in communities including outreach visits and investigation. The staff members were also oriented on prevention and response to GBV in the context of a humanitarian crisis, child protection and the specific terms of reference for the operation of the protection desks. All GBV cases reported at protection desk have been followed up with using referral pathway to ensure that survivors will receive comprehensive and multi-sectoral services. From August until the middle of October 2017, 13 GBV cases have been reported from the camps and 7 cases received medical cares from Rainbo centre as the referral facility for GBV.

#### Psychosocial Support (PSS)

- Vulnerable people who may need continued follow up and/or referral in terms of PSS and mental health care need to be clearly identified during and beyond the emergency response and recovery phases
- There has been a challenge in identifying the actual number of Unaccompanied and Separated Children (UASC) as a result of the emergency, as there are children who had already been unaccompanied/ separated due to other reasons
- Lack of clarity on long term plans to support children after relocation from camps

#### 2.7.2 OBJECTIVES

- To strengthen coordination between the psychosocial support providers and mental health care providers, namely the mental health nurses (MHN)
- To activate the community-based protection mechanisms for identification, referral of and response to child protection cases in the communities
- To protect the affected population particularly women and girls from Gender-Based Violence (GBV) in emergency situations and to provide comprehensive and multi-sectoral services for the survivors
- To strengthen data collection and documentation of GBV cases during emergency situations using the standard tools, apply SOP and develop a data base on GBV cases
- To increase community and male engagement to support GBV prevention and response in emergency situations
- To integrate GBV prevention and response into the national Disaster Risk Reduction programme

#### 2.7.3 EARLY RECOVERY NEEDS

- Family Tracing and Reunification (FTR) support for unaccompanied and separated children (UASC)
- Follow-up and referral mechanisms for those who may require continued PSS and mental health care support
- Strengthening data collection and documentation of GBV cases during disasters using the standard tools and apply Standard Operating Procedure (SOP)
- Setting up and strengthening the existing GBV coordination mechanism at district level
- Capacity building for community organizations and NGOs for male engagement and for additional sensitization on women's rights and legal protections to support GBV prevention and response in emergency situations
- Integration of GBV prevention and response into the national Disaster Risk Reduction programme

## 2.7.4 EARLY RECOVERY INTERVENTIONS

<b>Intended Outcome/s: Disaster affected population particularly displaced women and girls are protected from Gender-Based Violence and receive multi-sectoral GBV response</b>				
<b>Expected Output/s, indicator/s</b>	<b>Key Actions</b>	<b>Lead Agency/ies</b>	<b>Supported by</b>	<b>Budget (USD)</b>
<b>Short-Term</b>				
<p><b>Outputs:</b> Data on Gender-Based Violence (GBV) cases during emergency situations is collected and analyzed using standard tools and apply Standard Operating Procedures (SOP)</p> <p><b>Indicators:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Standard tools and SOP for data collection is available and used</li> <li>▪ No of GBV cases reported and received multi-sectoral GBV response</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Strengthen data collection and documentation of GBV cases during emergency situations using the standard tools, apply SOP and develop a data base on GBV cases</li> </ul>	<p>GSL: Ministry of Social Welfare, Gender and Children’s Affairs (MSWGCA) UN lead: UNFPA</p>	<p>NGOs: IRC, Rainbo Initiative</p>	10,000
<b>Sub-total</b>				<b>10,000</b>
<b>Medium-Term</b>				
<p><b>Outputs:</b> Increased community and male engagement to support GBV prevention and response in emergency situations</p> <p><b>Indicators:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ No of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) trained on GBV prevention and response</li> <li>▪ No of NGOs for male engagement trained on GBV prevention and response</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Build capacity of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and NGOs for male engagement to support GBV prevention and response in emergency situations.</li> </ul>	<p>GSL: Ministry of Social Welfare, Gender and Children’s Affairs (MSWGCA) UN lead: UNFPA</p>	<p>NGOs: IRC, FINE</p>	20,000
<b>Cross-cutting Issues</b>				
Environment Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Exclude children from working on dumpsites and in waste management in general</li> <li>• Promoting better economical practices in waste management livelihoods for their families</li> </ul>	<p><b>GSL:</b> Ministry of Social Welfare, Gender and Children’s Affairs (MSWGCA) <b>UN lead:</b> UNFPA</p>	UNDP	-

<p><b>GENDER</b></p> <p>Increase the number of interventions that are based on a comprehensive gender analysis and foster greater inclusiveness of women's groups</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote and support the availability and use of Sex and Age Disaggregated Data (SADD), equal participation for all groups (women, girls, men and boys) in recovery interventions.</li> <li>Empower women's groups to proactively address Intimate Partner Violence and GBV in their community</li> </ul>	<p>GSL: Ministry of Social Welfare, Gender and Children's Affairs (MSWGCA) UN lead: UNFPA</p>	<p>All Agencies &amp; partners</p>	
<p><b>Sub-total</b></p>				<p><b>20,000</b></p>
<p><b>TOTAL</b></p>				<p><b>30,000</b></p>

### 2.7.5 CROSS-SECTORAL LINKAGES

GBV prevention and response and PSS/ protection issues are closely related with other sectors:

- Health and nutrition: for clinical management for the survivors and access to nutrition for vulnerable groups (pregnant and lactating women)
- Shelter: to ensure for safe shelter that protect vulnerable groups from the violence
- Livelihood: access to social safety net
- WASH: safe access for vulnerable groups
- Education: to provide PSS to affected children in schools as well as FTR support for UASC
- DRR: for inclusion of GBV prevention and response as well as women and men equal participation at all phases of disaster management

Mechanism to strengthen coordination with other sectors

- Use the existing coordination mechanism with other pillars through the Office of the National Security (ONS) coordination mechanism
- Use the existing coordination mechanism through the Protection, PSS, and Gender Pillar and their subcommittees

Use the coordination mechanism through the Community of Practice (COP) on GBV

### 2.7.6 FINANCING/RESOURCE MOBILISATION STRATEGIES

1. To use existing financing mechanism/strategies:
  - DFID fund
  - UNFPA Humanitarian core fund: Emergency Fund
2. Potential financing windows/strategies
  - Resource mobilization from other donors such as Irish Aid

## 2.8 CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

### 2.8 ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION

#### 2.8.1 SITUATION OVERVIEW

Major environmental challenges in Sierra Leone include deforestation, degradation, and loss of soil fertility, a dramatic decline and loss of biodiversity, air pollution, and water pollution. The infrastructure and services for solid waste disposal and sanitation are insufficient. Spontaneous, unplanned settlements are compounding the problem, associated with weak urban environmental management and planning.

Municipal solid waste (MSW) collection and management in Freetown is a general problem. At a population of 1.05 million (Western Area Urban) and 0.44 million (Western Area Rural) in 2015<sup>5</sup>. For complete coverage of waste collection 1.5 - 2 collection vehicles per 10,000 inhabitants, Freetown would require 150 to 200 collection vehicles. The current status is that MASADA is operating four or five waste collection vehicles, with an unknown number of collection skips on approximately 40 collection points. According to MASADA, their customer base includes 2,000 paying households.

Considering that waste pickers at Kingtom dumpsite are renting out approximately 100 hand carts to freelance waste collectors each day, this would include another 2,000 households in the waste collection service. Assuming an average 5.5 persons per household, approximately 22,000 persons (2.1% of the population) would be served by waste collection in Western Area Urban.

The dumpsites in Kissy/Bomeh and Kingtom are contaminating the surrounding environment by producing toxic leachate. Leachate from municipal solid waste usually contains high concentrations of heavy metals, pesticides, chlorinated compounds and other highly toxic, carcinogen, mutagen or otherwise dangerous chemicals. Counts of coliforms and E. coli are usually in the millions per cm<sup>3</sup>. One of the cholera outbreaks of the past years had its centre in Kingtom dumpsite, probably connected to the sewage treatment taking place there. Both dumpsites can be assumed to contaminate nearby drinking water wells, streams, rivers and during floods even gardens and homes.

In Western Area Urban, only 2.1% or approximately 5,800 t (23,000 m<sup>3</sup>) of household waste reach the dumpsites annually, approximately 268,000 t (1,000,000 m<sup>3</sup>) of waste are being dumped in rivers, drains, or the ocean. The waste damages mangroves, coastlines and reefs, impacting local livelihoods such as fisheries, and causing loss of coastal protection against storm surges and sea level rise.

A significant number of persons in Freetown earn their livelihoods in waste management. The whole value chain from waste collection in exchange for collection fees, waste transport, and segregation of recyclables and reusable items buying from waste pickers and selling upstream to exporters of recyclers supports several thousand persons and their families in Freetown. Waste pickers belong to

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<sup>5</sup> 2015 Population and Housing Census, Statistics Sierra Leone, December 2016 ([https://www.statistics.sl/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/final-results\\_-2015\\_population\\_and\\_housing\\_census.pdf](https://www.statistics.sl/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/final-results_-2015_population_and_housing_census.pdf))

the most vulnerable group of disaster victims. They work without any significant health and safety measures, under hazardous conditions, constantly exposed to extreme health hazards.

A significant number of children and juveniles is working on the dumpsites, which qualifies as hazardous work. According to ILO, Children working under hazardous conditions is considered one of the “worst forms of child labour”

Hazardous waste management (medical waste, chemical waste) appears to be weak, medical waste currently is collected and disposed of with household waste. Corresponding policies, laws and regulations should be developed, implemented and enforced and technical means (e.g. incinerators) provided.

Resettlement of disaster victims to Mile 6 offers the opportunity to introduce a simple waste management system to reduce waste quantities and environmental impact of solid waste drastically. By segregation of compostables and recyclables, waste quantity could be reduced by >50%.

### 2.8.2 OBJECTIVES

The overall objectives of environmental interventions in early recovery are aimed at reducing disaster risks, reducing population vulnerability and exposure, and improving resilience by improving public health. Promoting improvement of waste management practices resulting in improvements on all levels of society, ranging from individual households (livelihoods, health), community level (public health, access to clean drinking water, reduction of flood risk) to national (disaster risk reduction, fisheries) and even global level (global warming, sea level rise, ocean debris pollution).

### 2.8.3 EARLY RECOVERY NEEDS

Early recovery needs include

- Demolition of unsafe houses and recovery of reusable and recyclable materials;
- Clearing of drains from waste and sediments
- Assessment of the water quality in streams, rivers, drinking water wells, and around the Bomeh/Kissy and Kingtom dump sites
- Assessment of the efficiency of the waste collection services, carry out a waste analysis and characterisation study (WACS), support to the local waste pickers to increase their efficiency as well as their and their families' health and safety.
- Determine whether there may be opportunities in supporting women-led enterprise in trading, reusing and manufacturing of recycled products.
- Strengthen livelihoods in waste management, especially in waste collection and recycling, but also in the re-use of electric appliances and electronic devices.
- Mid- to long-term interventions should include the improvement of waste management infrastructure, especially the construction of a new controlled dumpsite or engineered landfill outside the city of Freetown, as well as the extension of the waste collection service to at least 80% of the population of Freetown, and the closure of the current dumpsites at Kissy and Kingtom.
- Municipal solid waste collection in the new camp at Mile No. 6.



## 2.8.4 EARLY RECOVERY INTERVENTIONS

Intended Outcome/s: Environmental resilience and sustainability				
Expected Output/s, indicator/s	Key Actions	Lead Agency/ies	Supported by	Budget (USD)
<b>Short-Term</b>				
<b>Outputs:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Partially destroyed houses demolition</li> <li>Continuing DRR Cash for Work Programme</li> <li>Training of masons and artisans on disaster resilient and cost-effective construction and selection of safety housing sites strengthened</li> </ul> <b>Indicators:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of masons/artisans trained</li> <li>Number of houses demolished</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Demolition of destroyed or partially destroyed houses (600 houses to be demolished)</li> <li>Training of masons and artisans on disaster resilient and cost-effective construction and selection of safety housing sites.</li> <li>DRR Cash for Work Programme</li> </ul>	<b>GSL:</b> ONS/ MoHWI <b>UN lead:</b> UNDP	All Agencies & partners	800,000
<b>Sub-Total</b>				800,000
<b>Medium-Term</b>				
<b>Outputs:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DRR Cash for Work Programme with volunteers established</li> </ul> <b>Indicators:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of DRR volunteers trained in erosion protection and waste reduction (composting, recycling)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Setting up and training of DRR volunteer groups for erosion protection and waste reduction (composting, recycling) as effective means of livelihood support and DRR measures</li> </ul>	<b>GSL:</b> ONS/ MoHWI <b>UN lead:</b> UNDP	All Agencies & partners	600,000
<b>Outputs:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Afforestation, agroforestry, including NRM, sustainable land management (SLM) and Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) promoted</li> <li>Livelihoods in waste management/recycling promoted</li> </ul> <b>Indicators:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Number of CSA interventions implemented</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promotion of afforestation, agroforestry, including natural resources, management of biodiversity, sustainable land and natural resource management, land conservation and ecosystem rehabilitation, and Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA)</li> <li>Promote livelihoods in waste management/recycling:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>forming waste pickers associations,</li> <li>small business support to scrap shops</li> <li>improvement of efficiency of waste collection</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<b>GSL:</b> MAFFS  <b>UN lead:</b>  <b>FAO</b>	All Agencies & partners	Included in food security and livelihoods
<b>Sub-Total</b>				600,000
<b>TOTAL</b>				1,400,000

### 2.8.5 CROSS-SECTORAL LINKAGES

Especially in the field of waste management (waste collection, waste disposal) there are cross-sectoral linkages to “Water”, since operation of dumpsites should include treatment of toxic leachates emitted and protection of surrounding surface water and groundwater.

Another linkage of waste management is “Infrastructure”, since waste disposal sites are an important component of public infrastructure to protect public health and natural resources. Waste dumped in the streets, or in rivers and streams can block drainage system and cause severe flooding of communities

Proper waste management is also in the interest and closely connected to “Public Health”, by emission of toxic leachates contaminating groundwater and surface water, increasing the risk of cholera epidemics. Burning of waste causes air pollution. Waste blocking drains and rivers (e.g. Kissy dumpsite) as well as water accumulations in used tyres etc. promote the reproduction of mosquitos and the spreading of vector-borne diseases (malaria, dengue). Open waste attracts rats and other rodents, which spread leptospirosis and other diseases.

Waste management also is connected to “Livelihoods”, it can either destroy livelihoods if not managed properly, contaminate soil and harvests, or contaminate drinking water and damage public health, can block rivers, channels and drains and cause flooding. If managed correctly and sustainably it can provide livelihoods through recycling, reduce production of greenhouse gas, protect soil and reduce erosion and landslide risk, and increase productivity in agriculture and gardening through composting.

### 2.8.6 FINANCING/RESOURCE MOBILISATION STRATEGIES

In similar circumstances in the past, UNDP has developed successful funding applications to Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA), in building lighthouse projects to improve waste management infrastructure (e.g. in the Philippines after typhoon Yolanda 2014).

Similar funding might be available through the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) or to the Japanese Government through the Japanese Embassy.

## 2.9 DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT (DRM)

### 2.9.1 SITUATION OVERVIEW

Strengthening disaster risk management (DRM) will play the critical role in enabling an effective resilient recovery; ‘building back better’ reconstruction that in turn will better resist and reduce the impacts of future shocks and stresses in Sierra Leone. A recurrent observation within this report, throughout all sectors, has been the complexities of institutional systems management that cause weaknesses in the overall resilience of these systems to shocks. To better manage risks in this multi-hazard environment, the government needs to simplify and strengthen institutional arrangements, in turn to improve the disaster risk knowledge, better implement risk reduction and preparedness, and improve the overall emergency response mechanisms.

Reports from past years, for example the Urban Planning Project 2011-2014 report (Freetown City Council Environmental Assessment and Evaluation of Natural Disaster Risk and Mitigation in Freetown) published in January 2014, include already a multitude of potential measures addressing DRM. One issue to be addressed is the implementation and enforcement of the respective laws.

As long as it is possible to obtain a construction license in a protected area, such as the Regent area, landslides like the Regent landslide with fatalities will occur again in the future.

Another significant issue is the application of unsustainable soil management practices. Generating three centimeters of top soil takes 1,000 years<sup>6</sup>, and generating three meters, as is the case in some parts of Sierra Leone and in Western Region, takes one hundred thousand years. To ensure the future of agriculture it is necessary to protect soil from erosion. Without soil, there no agriculture is possible. According to the above article, the FAO estimates that in many regions of this planet the soil will have been eroded completely within the next 60 years, or two to three generations.

The current agricultural practices (inhabitants cutting trees for artisanal charcoal making, practicing slash-and-burn for local agriculture, weeding large areas and exposing them to heavy rain, furrows following the drop of the slopes, tolerating gully erosion etc.) in Western Region are promoting erosion and soil loss. As a consequence, the grandchildren of today’s farmers may have no livelihoods left because instead of today’s fertile soil there may only be rocks left, without any soil to grow crops on.

### 2.9.2 OBJECTIVES

- The overall objective is strengthening DRM capacities of the ONS and all key sectors to promote multi-sectoral approach to building resilience with both humanitarian and development actions inextricably linked and providing a fluid transition towards strengthening capacities and resilience of households and communities to safeguard lives and livelihoods.
- Promoting integrated, anticipative, preventive and focused multi-sectoral approaches to reduce the impact of the Landslide and floods event, including other future disaster risks of climate and weather.
- Strengthening capacities in applying ‘build back better’ principles in livelihoods and infrastructure recovery for resilience building to future shocks and stresses.

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<sup>6</sup> Only 60 Years of Farming Left If Soil Degradation Continues  
(<https://www.scientificamerican.com/article/only-60-years-of-farming-left-if-soil-degradation-continues>)

- Strengthening of national, regional and local policies on Disaster Risk Management and Disaster Risk Reduction
- Strengthen national coordination systems for ER by intensifying government inter-agency cooperation, e.g. between ONS, EPA and others by introduction of a disaster related risk management system based on geographical information systems
- Strengthening community resilience through training of Community DRR Volunteers and involving them increasingly in community capacity building and voluntary work in disaster risk reduction methods.
- Include community leaders, particularly women leaders in the development of early warning networks and include their voice in the development of evacuation and public safety plans.
- Streamline national legislation to protect natural resources (mangrove, rivers, forests, soil etc.)
- Streamline national institutions with overlapping or contradicting responsibilities
- Improve implementation and enforcement of legislation in land use, land use planning, nature protection and housing construction
- Include educational campaigns in government's public messages, as well as in school curricula at all levels
- Implement and/or strengthen the use of Geo-Information systems in land and environment related authorities and government organisations (ONS, EPA, NPAA and others)

### 2.9.3 EARLY RECOVERY NEEDS

Early recovery needs that were identified are:

- Rehabilitation of storm sewers, ditches, and culverts in a manner that efficiently transports the water away;
- Rehabilitation/construction of sufficiently wide drainage systems to transport receiving storm water from uphill;
- Open existing blocked drainage; and provide landscaping and reforest area to reduce run-off;
- Multi-level capacity strengthening in disaster prevention, preparedness, response and recovery.

## 2.9.4 EARLY RECOVERY INTERVENTIONS

<b>Intended Outcome/s:</b> Resilient early recovery of livelihoods achieved through a robust integrated multi-sectoral system with capacity to anticipate, prevent, prepare, response and recovery from future shocks and stresses				
<b>Expected Output/s, indicator/s</b>	<b>Key Actions</b>	<b>Lead Agency/ies</b>	<b>Supported by</b>	<b>Budget (USD)</b>
<b>Short-Term</b>				
<b>Outputs:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Risk prevention and resilience enhanced</li> </ul> <b>Indicators:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Number of drainages and culverts cleared</li> <li>▪ % of degraded habitats rehabilitated</li> <li>▪ Number of basic services available during recovery period</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Drainage clearing and culverts rehabilitation</li> <li>▪ Rehabilitation of storm sewers, ditches, and culverts in a manner that efficiently transports the water away</li> <li>▪ Rehabilitation and reforestation of degraded habitats in disaster prone zones</li> <li>▪ Stabilisation of the mudslide affected areas</li> <li>▪ Advocacy on early recovery with emphasis on basic service delivery</li> </ul>	<b>GSL:</b> ONS/MoFED <b>UN lead:</b> UNDP	All Agencies & partners	500,000
<b>Sub-Total</b>				500,000
<b>Medium-Term</b>				
<b>Outputs:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Multi-risk hazard maps developed, upgrade of ONS with GIS and methodology of disaster early response and coordination.</li> <li>▪ Enforcement of legislation against illegal harvesting of natural resources improved</li> <li>▪ Resilient framework for housing developed</li> </ul> <b>Indicators:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Number of multi-hazard maps produced</li> <li>▪ Number of arrests and cases tried involving illegal harvesting of natural resources</li> <li>▪ Existence of a resilient framework for housing</li> <li>▪ Number of persons (households) trained in recycling</li> <li>▪ Number of persons (households) trained in composting and (peri-)urban gardening</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Strengthen national coordination systems for ER design, implementation and operation of a GIS based disaster risk management system!</li> <li>▪ Introduce a GIS at ONS and enable them to use this tool to coordinate early response activities</li> <li>▪ Multi-hazard zonation and raising awareness among community members</li> <li>▪ Enforcement of legislation against construction, felling of trees for artisanal charcoal production, or conversion of protected forest land into agricultural land</li> <li>▪ Develop resilient recovery framework for housing based on final multi-hazard risk assessment</li> <li>▪ Include simple household-level waste management in recovery projects (especially recycling)</li> <li>▪ Include good practices in urban and peri-urban gardening in recovery projects to protect soil from erosion</li> </ul>	<b>GSL:</b> ONS/MoFED <b>UN lead:</b> UNDP	All Agencies & partners	200,000
<b>Outputs</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Temporary shelter and housing are constructed in line</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training for Build Back Safer shelter construction and repair with provision of shelter kits</li> </ul>	<b>GSL:</b> ONS <b>UN lead:</b>	UNDP	265,000

<p>with Build Back Safer approach</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Capacity of resilience to disaster is strengthened in communities</li> <li>DRR School programme established</li> </ul> <p><b>Indicators:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of training conducted integrating build back safer</li> <li>Existence of a functional DRR School programme</li> <li>Number of awareness raising activities conducted</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Awareness raising activities for housing construction in disaster free areas</li> <li>Community-based DRM, hazard mapping, Early Warning System training, DRR awareness raising in disaster prone communities</li> <li>School DRR programme</li> </ul>	IOM		10,000
<p><b>Outputs:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Multi-level capacity in disaster prevention, preparedness, response and recovery strengthened</li> <li>Landslide hazard vulnerability &amp; risk assessment conducted</li> </ul> <p><b>Indicators:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of communities with education and the ability to prepare and respond to natural disasters</li> <li>GIS-based landslide hazard zonation in Freetown</li> <li>Prioritised structural measures for landslide mitigation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Multi-level capacity strengthening in disaster prevention, preparedness, response and recovery</li> <li>Strengthen national coordination systems in early recovery planning and implementation</li> </ul>	<p><b>GSL:</b> ONS/MoFED SLI for geoscientists</p> <p><b>UN lead:</b> UNDP</p>	All Agencies & partners	100,000
<b>Sub-Total</b>				<b>575,000</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>1,075,000</b>

### 2.9.5 CROSS-SECTORAL LINKAGES

Linkages exist to forestry, nature protection, agriculture, natural resources, but also to livelihoods, education and spatial planning. To address the disaster risks in Sierra Leone, singular solutions will not be viable. Authorities need a legal framework that covers all aspects of DRM, their responsibilities should be clearly defined and not overlap, and the DRM strategy needs to create an enabling environment for enforcement of the legislation.

At the same time, the population needs to be provided sufficient sensitization training to assist in creating community ownership over protection of the natural environment and increase efforts to protect the forests and the soil cover, thereby reducing the immediate - long term disaster risks and also preserving future livelihoods.

### 2.9.6 FINANCING/RESOURCE MOBILISATION STRATEGIES

To implement many of the above projects, funding opportunities may be through the Global Environment Facility in cooperation with the African Development Bank (AfDB). The GEF focal areas<sup>7</sup> of Climate Change (adaptation, renewable energy and energy efficiency), Land Degradation (deforestation, desertification) and International Waters (water management and fisheries) are potential partners to address Disaster Risk Management related aspects in Sierra Leone.

Climate Change will impact on the urban, peri-urban and rural communities. Deforestation due to unsustainable land management practices and charcoal making can be reduced by promoting alternative and renewable energy sources such as small-scale biogas production on household level. Another aspect is that of fisheries: Encroachment of settlements on mangrove areas, as well as malpractice in waste management are globally destroying mangrove forests, which provide protection from sea level rise and storm surges, and at the same time act as nurseries for fish fry and other important species supporting local livelihoods.

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<sup>7</sup> <https://www.thegef.org/partners/gef-agencies>

## 2.10 HIV/AIDS

### 2.10.1 SITUATION OVERVIEW

In addition to the broader impact, the disaster also disrupted access and provision of HIV services and also affected people living with HIV (PLHIV) in the affected location. In humanitarian emergency settings, vulnerable groups including people living with HIV (PLHIV) bear the brunt of disasters. The outcome of the rapid assessment conducted by the HIV Sector after the disaster shows that a total of 145 households of people living with HIV, TB and key populations and 314 of their dependents were found to be severally affected by the disaster (see details in table 1 and 2 below). Collapse of infrastructure affected their access to food, water and essential medication such as ARVs.

It was also observed that PLHIV on treatment experienced treatment interruption and with limited access to food and nutrition and non-food items. PLHIV, TB and KAP also experienced high stigma and discrimination heightened social exclusion. Many PLHIV actually stayed away from formal health care facilities and community centers where relief materials were being distributed. Most PLHIV, TB and KAP are not open about their status, hence may not have benefited from the community support mechanisms that are providing psychosocial and trauma mitigation services.

Because of the disaster and displacement of families, many HIV positive people are now living in temporary makeshift accommodation, such as unfinished buildings or simply on the street. For many PLHIV with a weakened immune system, the unrelenting heat and driving rain makes them even more vulnerable to communicable and non-communicable diseases. The evidence shows that unprotected sex liaisons in these situations—forced, transactional and/or consensual—will likely lead to an increase the spread of HIV. Table 2 and 3 below provides detailed information on the findings from the assessment.

**Table 2: PLHIV impacted by Disaster**

**PLHIV affected by flood and Landslide disaster**

Total Number of Known HIV positive Households traced	145
No. of PLHIVs pregnant women	1
No. of PLHIV lactating mothers	3
No. of PLHIVs children and orphaned	14
No. of PLHIV and family members deceased	78
No. of dependents	314

**Table 3: Loss of properties**

Property damage and losses	
PLHIV Households with total damage of houses	80
PLHIV Households with loss of properties	110
No. of PLHIV with loss of Drug supplies	110



### 2.10.2 OBJECTIVES

- Identify non-functioning health facilities and prepare an inclusive reconstruction plan for the provision of HIV prevention and treatment services;
- Conduct mapping PLHIV directly affected by the disaster and detail their immediate needs to mitigate the impact of the disaster;
- Facilitate access by PLHIV to critical support mechanisms, including emergency food and nutrition, clean water, safe housing; and general health and social protection services including psycho-social and trauma services;
- Conduct regular inventory of stocks to ensure quality and regular supply of anti-retroviral therapy (ART) for PLHIV;
- Advocate for confidential HIV services for PLHIV among health personnel and through involvement of networks of PLHIV to avoid stigma and discrimination and social exclusion.
- Provision of commodities including male and female condoms to affected populations to prevent unwanted pregnancies and HIV infection, including making supplies of Post Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP) immediately available at health facilities;
- Promote rule of law and means to legal redress for victims of sexual and gender-based violence.

### 2.10.3 EARLY RECOVERY NEEDS

- Inclusion of the most vulnerable social groups such as women, children, youth, people living with disability and people living with HIV in the national relief packages and resettlement process
- Supplementary feeding to those moderately malnourished and/or provide increased food rations to those at risk of malnutrition, including PLHIV and TB on treatment
- HIV prevention services and monitoring at the camps and settlements to prevent and treat victims of rape, gender-based violence, sexual assaults
- Support educational needs of HIV+ children or children of person living with HIV
- Provision of appropriate, confidential and sensitive test and treat services at the health clinics in the camps or nearby health facilities including eMTCT services to HIV+ pregnant women and lactating mothers

## 2.10.4 EARLY RECOVERY INTERVENTIONS

<b>Intended Outcome/s:</b>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>HIV prevention services and monitoring at the camps and settlements to prevent and treat victims of rape, gender-based violence, sexual assaults</li> <li>Provision of appropriate, confidential and sensitive test and treat services at the health clinics in the camps or nearby health facilities including eMTCT services to HIV+ pregnant women and lactating mothers</li> </ul>				
Expected Output/s, indicator/s	Key Actions	Lead Agency/ies	Supported by	Budget (USD)
<b>Short-Term</b>				
<b>Outputs:</b> HIV and TB included in responses during recovery phase <b>Indicators:</b> Number of responses that included HIV and TB	Advocate to government and UN System for targeted response during the recovery phase to include HIV and TB using appropriate tools	NAS UNAIDS	NETHIPS SWAAL CiSMAT CARKAP	180,000
<b>Outputs:</b> HIV and TB included in humanitarian planning and proposals <b>Indicators:</b> Number of plans and proposals that included HIV and TB	Advocate for the inclusion of HIV, TB and KAP elements into humanitarian planning and appeals processes and proposals for grants	NAS UNAIDS	NETHIPS SWAAL CiSMAT CARKAP	
<b>Outputs:</b> Coordination meetings held <b>Indicators:</b> Number of meetings held	Coordination Meetings (with ONS, Global Fund, HIV/AIDS Sector Partners, CSOs, PLHIV etc) to integrate and finalize the Action Plan (for PLHIV)			
<b>Outputs:</b> Monitoring of sexual violence conducted in settlements <b>Indicators:</b> Number of cases of sexual violence reported	Monitor settlements to prevent and treat victims of rape, gender-based violence, sexual assaults	NAS UNAIDS UNWOMEN	NETHIPS SWAAL CiSMAT CARKAP	150,000
<b>Outputs:</b> HIV Awareness and Edutainment programmes conducted <b>Indicators:</b> Number of awareness programmes conducted	Organize HIV awareness and edutainment programmes in the settlements and in targeted communities of host families	NAS UNAIDS	NETHIPS SWAAL CiSMAT CARKAP	
<b>Outputs:</b> Adherence monitoring conducted <b>Indicators:</b> Number of PLHIV/TB on treatment and defaulted	Monitor access of PLHIV, TB and KAP to HIV and TB and prevention and treatment services and provide necessary support in case of default	NAS UNAIDS	NETHIPS SWAAL CiSMAT CARKAP	
<b>Outputs:</b> Test and treat services provided <b>Indicators:</b> Number of people tested and treated	Provide Appropriate, confidential and sensitive test and treat services at the health clinics in the settlements or nearby health facilities	NAS UNAIDS	NETHIPS SWAAL CiSMAT CARKAP	

<b>Outputs:</b> PLHIV benefits from shelter distribution <b>Indicators:</b> Number of PLHIV that benefited from shelter distribution	Work with NACSA and other relevant government agencies and development partners to ensure that shelter distribution occur in a gender-sensitive and non-discriminatory manner with equal access for PLHIV, TB and KAP	NAS UNAIDS	NETHIPS SWAAL CiSMAT CARKAP	
<b>Outputs:</b> Strategic documents developed <b>Indicators:</b> Copies of documents developed	Evidence, Case study, Strategic information	NAS UNAIDS	NETHIPS SWAAL CiSMAT CARKAP	100,000
<b>Sub-total</b>				430,000
<b>Medium-Term</b>				
<b>Outputs:</b> e-platform established and functional <b>Indicators:</b> Number of people monitored through the e-platform	Tracking of conditional cash transfer, nutritional support and treatment retention and adherence using e-platform	NAS UNAIDS WFP	NETHIPS SWAAL CiSMAT CARKAP	200,000
<b>Outputs:</b> Children and youth-friendly centres established and functional <b>Indicators:</b> Number of youth-friendly centres established	Establish and equip youth-friendly centres at the settlements that provide appropriate services	NAS UNAIDS	NETHIPS SWAAL CiSMAT CARKAP	50,000
<b>Outputs:</b> Community leaders educated on stigma and discrimination <b>Indicators:</b> Number of meetings held with community leaders	Engage Community leaders and gatekeepers (Heads of Campsite, Opinion leaders, Officials of Camps, NGO staff, etc) to educate them on the need to support PLHIV, TB and KAP and prevent any form of stigma and discrimination	NAS UNAIDS	NETHIPS SWAAL CiSMAT CARKAP	25,000
<b>Outputs:</b> Settlement officials trained on HIV and TB prevention and treatment services <b>Indicators:</b> Number of settlement officials trained	Train officials at the settlements on basic HIV and TB prevention and treatment services	NAS UNAIDS	NETHIPS SWAAL CiSMAT CARKAP	0
<b>Outputs:</b> Stigma cases monitored <b>Indicators:</b> Number of stigma cases reported	Community monitoring of affected PLHIV, TB and KAP against stigma and discrimination	NAS UNAIDS	NETHIPS SWAAL CiSMAT CARKAP	0
<b>Outputs:</b> eMTCT services provided <b>Indicators:</b> Number of women receiving eMTCT services	Provide eMTCT services to HIV+ pregnant women and lactating mothers	NAS UNAIDS UNWOMEN	NETHIPS SWAAL CiSMAT CARKAP	0
<b>Sub-total</b>				275,000
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>705,000</b>

#### 2.10.5 CROSS-SECTORAL LINKAGES

- SCOPE: This is electronic Monitoring System for Persons Living with HIV on Antiretroviral Therapy Benefiting from Social Protection Packages and Livelihood Support in Sierra Leone. This is a partnership effort by UNAIDS and WFP to improve quality of care of persons living with HIV in Sierra Leone. The SCOPE platform is a full-scale end-to-end solution to implement electronic commodity voucher system directly by implementing partners. The platform will be used to track PLHIV benefiting from nutritional support and monitor access to ART services.
- Gender Issues: UNAIDS is working with UNWOMEN and UNFPA to address specific issues among women affected by the Landslide. UNAIDS provided HIV prevention commodities and messages in the dignity kits shared with women in the camps and host communities. The distribution for women living with HIV was done through the networks of people living with HIV, TB and key populations.
- Social Protection: UNAIDS is working with WFP and relevant government agencies to ensure inclusion of PLHIV in the master list of beneficiaries for cash transfer and other benefits by the government.

#### 2.10.6 FINANCING/RESOURCE MOBILISATION STRATEGIES

- Support for interventions by HIV Sector during the disaster has been from UNAIDS and partners. UNAIDS HQ released emergency grant of US\$ 24,000 to support the needs of people living with HIV and affected populations and to restore services. CAFOD and NETHIPS also developed a proposal for addressing the immediate needs of people living with HIV and vulnerable population household. With the investment of US\$14,000 into this proposal, a further US\$90,000 was mobilized from the HQ of CAFOD in London on this collaboration. Additionally, US\$50,000 was mobilized from WFP to launch the SCOPE platform.
- The major donor for HIV programs in Sierra Leone is the Global Fund but it does not have emergency fund to support NAS during humanitarian emergency like this.
- Additional resources will be required to implement the HIV Sector Action Plan developed for the recovery process.

### 3 COMMUNICATION PLAN

The RRMAPP recognizes that:

1. Recovery and development requires community-level engagement and cooperation; and that
2. Because natural disasters are partly attributable to human behavior, disaster risk-management requires behavior change.

This plan proposes that each intervention be complemented by communication activities, intended to foster cooperation and – where relevant – positive behavior change.

#### 3.1 METHODOLOGY

This communication plan has been devised by asking the questions:

*What changes do we want to effect? Whose assistance do we need in order to affect these changes? What does this audience need to know, in order to play a role in affecting this change? What are the most effective ways to deliver this information/convey these messages to this audience?*

It also considers target audience needs and behavioral patterns (as described elsewhere in this document); behavior change principles; media access; and preferences.

#### 3.2 TARGET AUDIENCE

Best described as peri-urban, the communities affected by recent Landslides are diverse in terms of education and literacy levels, primary income sources, and access to traditional media, and other opportunities or limitations. Thus, a range of means should be employed to package and deliver messages and to ensure comprehensive coverage. Moreover, efforts should be regularly monitored and evaluated, to quickly observe which methods are successful and why, and to identify any gaps or failures.

#### 3.3 MEDIA

Evidence detailed in recent media demographic studies indicates that radio and mobile phone are the most effective traditional media vehicles for wide dissemination. According to a 2015 BBC Media Action study,<sup>8</sup> less than half (45 percent) of all Sierra Leoneans have access to television (including DVDs, videos and other non-live content); 16 percent have access to the Internet, inside or outside of their homes; and fewer still – just 13 percent of Sierra Leoneans – have access to newspapers.

Figures are lower still in rural areas, where only 31 percent have television access and only 4 percent have access to newspapers or the Internet. This is not to say that such media should not be employed, but that the specificity of their users and overall limited reach should be recognized.

Illiteracy is also a relatively limiting factor. According to census,<sup>9</sup> fewer than half (47.1 percent) of Sierra Leoneans are literate. The proportion is much greater in the Western area (74.5 percent). However, print media does not sufficiently address disparities in digital and electronic media access. According to the BBC Media Action study, 9 percent of Sierra Leoneans report that they are unable to access any traditional media. Of these, the majority (58 percent) are women. In fact, across all media,

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<sup>8</sup> Wittels, Annabelle and Nick Maybanks, *Communication in Sierra Leone: An Analysis of Media and Mobile Audiences*, BBC Media Action (May 2016), <http://downloads.bbc.co.uk/rmhttp/mediaaction/pdf/research/mobile-media-landscape-sierra-leone-report.pdf> - last accessed 5 November 2017

<sup>9</sup> Statistics Sierra Leone, *Population and Housing Census: Summary of Final Results* (December 2016)

women are less likely than men to have media and, when they do, they access it less frequently than men.

### Radio

Alternatively, radio is the most effective traditional media vehicle for reaching both urban and rural audiences. Eighty-one (81) percent of adult Sierra Leoneans have radio access, overall; and more than three quarters (77 percent) have radio access in rural areas. The medium is also relatively gender equitable with men comprising 51 percent of those with access and women comprising 49 percent.

Nationwide, 94 percent of Sierra Leoneans listen to the radio, at least once every week. The most popular listening time is between 6pm and midnight, followed by 6am to midday; this is the case, regardless of gender. On average, the majority listen to two radio stations. The most popular are Sierra Leone Broadcasting Corporation (SLBC) and African Young Voices (AYV).

### Mobile Telephone

The study indicates that 87 percent of Sierra Leoneans have access to a mobile phone. While percentage is somewhat lower in rural areas (78 percent), mobile phones still outrank any other media platform, with women accounting for 44 percent of owners and 40 percent of users.

Notably, the majority (52 percent) use basic mobile phones without Internet or app capability. Rather, the majority (99 percent) use phones to make calls rather than sending messages or engaging in social media. Of those who do use social messaging services, the vast majority (83 percent) live in urban areas and (19 percent) are aged between 15 and 24 years. Only one third of users are women. Conversely, those who use their phones only to call and text (67 percent) are most likely to live in rural areas. Telephone calls and voice-based messages are, therefore, most effective in reaching wider, more marginalized demographics.

## 3.4 GUIDING PRINCIPLES

### Affecting behavior change

The World Bank has identified a number of elements<sup>10</sup> for affecting behavior change. Where synergies exist, these should be incorporated to communication activities. For the purposes of this strategy, these are, namely:

- Raising awareness of threats;
- Communicating the benefits of behavior change;
- Identifying and leveraging influential persons and factors;
- Providing evidence that recommended responses will effectively reduce threats; and
- Raising confidence in individual capacities for threat aversion.

### Multiple and diverse communication vehicles

Recognizing the disparities within the target audience – in terms of access to education, media and other influential factors, this plan:

- Employs a range of communication vehicles, including non-electronic, picture-based and word-of-mouth.
- Leverages existing trust relationships between people and their community leaders; and understands the particular role of religious leaders in addressing issues relating to perceived morality;

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<sup>10</sup> World Bank, Theories of Behavioral Change, Communication for Governance and Accountability Programme (<http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/456261468164982535/pdf/526140BRI0Beha10Box345574B01PUBLIC1.pdf>, last accessed: 5 November 2017)

- Recognizes the criticality of laws and their enforcement in communicating the severity of natural risks and importance of risk-informed recovery and development;
- Acknowledges the importance of positive experiences in reinforcing newly adopted behaviors and avoids replicating forms of communication that are already implicit in the existing activity matrix (such as cash-for-work and other interventions that enable stakeholders to experience the positive outcomes associated with behavior change);
- Understands that fictional narratives (such as television or radio drama) can be an effective way of introducing sensitive subject matter;
- Recognizes the importance of actual, relatable role models and proposes appointment of national UN Goodwill Ambassadors.

### 3.6 PLAN

This plan proposes outcomes that can:

1. Be affected by strategic communication activities; and
2. Enhance impacts across all intervention areas.

To this end, it employs behavior-change elements, where relevant; and recommends the use of diverse and unconventional media vehicles.

PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE		
OUTCOME	MESSAGE	MEDIA/ACTIVITY
Communities refrain from building homes in high-risk zones	Negative impact of building in high-risk areas; and risk of future disasters  Principles and housing-related causes of risk and disaster  Existence/enforcement of building/housing legislation, codes and standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Radio programmes explain the ways in which informal housing settlements have contributed to natural hazards; raise awareness of building/housing legislation; and discuss risk-informed development</li> <li>• Billboards are erected in high-risk areas, clearly indicating that building is not permitted</li> </ul>
HOUSING & SETTLEMENT		
OUTCOME	MESSAGE	MEDIA/ACTIVITY
Communities adopt simple habits that both reduce risks and generate income	Benefits and complementary nature of risk-reduction and income-generation activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Radio programmes explain the benefits of simple risk-reduction efforts such as planting/preserving trees, composting (adding moisture absorbing topsoil), and keeping communal drains clear.</li> <li>• Male and female community leaders understand and advocate these practices</li> </ul>
Communities regularly clean and maintain drainage systems	Negative impact of blocked drainage systems  Principles and drainage-related causes of risk and disaster  Benefits and importance of proper drain maintenance, independently of external assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drainage maintenance is encouraged by village chiefs, who have already been meeting with UNDP Advisors on the issue</li> <li>• Communities are assisted to develop their own bylaws for cleaning and maintaining drainage systems, open spaces and river banks</li> <li>• Drainage hazards and clearing measures are detailed in illustration-based pamphlets and posters, distributed throughout communities</li> </ul>
Communities plan	Agreed procedures for cases of emergency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Emergency response measures are included in school curricula</li> </ul>



coordinated emergency preparedness and response measures	Importance of planning and caring for the vulnerable in emergency situations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Teachers are trained to give lessons on emergency response measures</li> <li>• A central point of authority is designated to deliver early warning messages on extreme weather events and other imminent health hazards</li> <li>• A system is developed to ensure that early warning messages reach all communities, and including the most vulnerable groups, in a timely and systematic way</li> <li>• Male and female community leaders are trained and engaged to garner agreement on planning for evacuation and assistance of the most vulnerable</li> <li>• Male and female community leaders lead their communities through early warning response exercises, and ensure that the most vulnerable are assisted</li> </ul>
<b>WATER, SANITATION &amp; HYGIENE</b>		
OUTCOME	MESSAGE	MEDIA/ACTIVITY
Communities protect/purify drinking water	Risks associated with water contamination, poor hygiene	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Radio jingles advocate water cleanliness and safe hygiene practices</li> <li>• Water cleanliness and safe hygiene practices are included in school curricula</li> <li>• Teachers are trained to deliver lessons on water cleanliness and safe hygiene practices</li> <li>• Water cleanliness and safe hygiene practices are detailed in illustration-based pamphlets and posters, distributed throughout communities</li> <li>• UNDP-trained cash-for-work team leaders continue to advocate protection of drinking water wells and mobilize teams, when necessary</li> <li>• Male and female community leaders are trained to advocate for safe water and hygiene practices in their communities</li> </ul>
Communities practice safe hygiene	Benefits of clean water and proper hygiene practices Recommended water protection/purification and hygiene practices	
<b>HEALTH &amp; NUTRITION</b>		
OUTCOME	MESSAGE	MEDIA/ACTIVITY

Communities practice family planning	Existence of guidelines and policy on reproductive health in emergencies  Importance of family planning to men, women and the health of children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reproductive rights, as detailed in government policy, are summarized in radio announcements</li> <li>• Family planning is the subject of radio drama<sup>11</sup></li> <li>• Image-based pamphlets are distributed in communities</li> <li>• Family planning is included in school curricula</li> <li>• Teachers are trained to deliver lessons on family planning</li> <li>• Male and female community (and potentially religious leaders) are trained to advocate family planning (as a responsibility of both men and women) in their communities. (This would require consultation to determine the type of messages these leaders would be willing to convey)</li> <li>• Male and female national Goodwill Ambassadors advocate safe family planning as the responsibility of both men and women</li> </ul>
Communities practice HIV-prevention	HIV causes and prevention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HIV-prevention is included in school curricula</li> <li>• Teachers are trained to deliver lessons on HIV-prevention</li> <li>• HIV-prevention (including social/cultural contributors to virus transmission) is the subject of radio drama</li> <li>• Male and female national goodwill ambassadors advocate HIV-prevention as the responsibility of both men and women</li> </ul>
<b>EDUCATION</b>		
OUTCOME	MESSAGE	MEDIA/ACTIVITY
Communities are committed to the education of both male and female children, even in difficult times	Importance/benefits of education for both male and female children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Male and female community and religious leaders are trained and engaged to advocate education of both male and female children</li> <li>• Male and female national Goodwill Ambassadors advocate continued and consistent education</li> </ul>
<b>FOOD SECURITY &amp; LIVELIHOODS</b>		
OUTCOME	MESSAGE	MEDIA/ACTIVITY
Communities engage in agricultural activity to improve land stability	Environmental and disaster-management risks (including land instability, pollution and deforestation), improper waste management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Radio jingles and programmes advocate a variety of environmental protection/disaster-management/income-generation practices</li> </ul>

<sup>11</sup> This could include complementary waste management messages, such as the impact of/measures for disposing of diapers, sanitary napkins and other hazardous wastes.

and generate income	<p>Role of the individual in environmental protection and reduction of natural disaster-related risks</p> <p>Benefits of waste management, recycling, agriculture/tree-planting and composting – including economic benefits<sup>12</sup></p>	<p>(including composting)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmental protection/disaster risk-management is included in school curricula</li> <li>• Teachers are trained to discuss environmental protection/disaster risk-management topics, and to explain the role of individuals and households</li> <li>• School gardens and composting/gardening training programmes are (re)introduced in schools</li> <li>• Thematic workshops/demonstrations are conducted in communities: how to generate income while reducing waste, managing risks</li> <li>• Bumper stickers/decals are distributed through petrol stations, encouraging simple environmental protection/risk- reduction practices</li> </ul>
Communities engage in recycling as both a risk-management measure and a means of income-generation		
Communities are less reliant on charcoal production and counter deforestation with tree-planting		
<b>PROTECTION &amp; PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT</b>		
<b>OUTCOME</b>	<b>MESSAGE</b>	<b>MEDIA/ACTIVITY</b>
Communities discuss GBV and establish internal mechanisms for addressing GVB	<p>Gender equitable human rights paradigm – rights and responsibilities of all men and women</p> <p>Benefits of gender equity (inclusive economic prosperity, improved health, among others)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enforce social protection policies and laws against GBV adopt additional ones, where necessary</li> <li>• Radio messages raise awareness of GBV/protective laws and human rights</li> <li>• Radio discussions or dramas portray girls/women who have engaged in disaster-risk reduction/income generation activities, providing role models and suggesting alternatives to hazardous/high risk activities</li> <li>• Radio drama discusses GBV related themes, emphasizing the role of both men and women in protecting girls and women and affecting positive change</li> <li>• Male and female advocates are engaged to discuss GBV as the responsibility of all men and women, in their communities</li> <li>• Male and female Goodwill Ambassadors discuss GBV as the responsibility of all men and women</li> </ul>

<sup>12</sup> Benefits of composting: household waste in SL has up to 80% green waste (compostables). The habit of dumping waste in drainages increases flood risk, by composting the amount of waste in drains could be reduced by up to 80%. This is money people could buy food with, and compost helps grow more and better food.

#### **4 IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS & MONITORING**

The success of the Early Recovery Framework will depend, inter alia, on the adoption of effective arrangements for implementation and monitoring. The overall responsibility for the implementation of the Framework rests with the Government of Sierra Leone. The RRMAP will be implemented over 12 month's period under the leadership of MoFED in coordination with the ONS. Bilateral donor agencies, the UN system, international organizations, civil society and the private sector will support the implementation of this RRMAP in accordance with their specific mandate and area of interest and specialization.

Each UN Agency in collaboration with their government sector leads will be responsible for planning and implementation of their respective sector recovery plan interventions including preparing progress monitoring and reporting through the ONS/MoFED coordination forum. Additionally, each sector will be responsible for ensuring inclusive participation of all relevant stakeholders/partners, collaboration and synergy across sectors. Wherever applicable, committees at the community level will be employed to monitor implementation.

#### 4.1 MONITORING AND EVALUATION RESULTS MATRIX

<b>Sector:</b> Physical Infrastructure				
<b>Outcome/s:</b>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Resilient infrastructure systems established prior to next rainfall season – Risk reduction and avoidance.</li> <li>Effective implementation of the government led recovery framework – Build Back Better in all infrastructure works.</li> </ul>				
<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Indicator/s</b>	<b>Means of verification</b>	<b>Time frame</b>	<b>Important assumptions and Risks</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Resilient infrastructure systems established</li> </ul>	Number of resilient infrastructure systems established	Progress reports	<12 months	Success in this activity will depend on GSL leadership
<b>Sector:</b> Housing & settlement				
<b>Outcome/s:</b> Secured living place for the affected community are provided				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Affected people have secured living space</li> </ul>	Number of affected people with secured living space in low-risk areas	Progress reports	<12 months	Partners are willing to collaborate There is adequate government leadership in providing durable solution to housing challenge
<b>Sector:</b> Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)				
<b>Outcome/s:</b>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Boys, girls, women and men affected by floods/Landslide disaster access sufficient water of appropriate quality and quantity for drinking, cooking and maintaining personal hygiene</li> <li>Boys, girls, women and men access toilets and washing facilities that are culturally appropriate, secure, sanitary, user-friendly and gender-appropriate</li> <li>Health care workers, clients and patients are accessing health care facilities with improved water, sanitation and waste management facilities</li> </ul>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Access to sufficient water of appropriate quality and quantity for drinking, cooking and maintaining personal hygiene by all affected people improved</li> <li>Access toilets and washing facilities that are culturally appropriate, secure, sanitary, user-friendly and gender-appropriate by all affected people improved</li> <li>Improved access to water, sanitation and waste management facilities by health care workers,</li> </ul>	<p>Number of boys, girls, women and men with sufficient water of appropriate quality and quantity for drinking, cooking and maintaining personal hygiene</p> <p>Number of boys, girls, women and men accessing toilets and washing facilities that are culturally appropriate, secure, sanitary, user-friendly and gender-appropriate</p> <p>Number of health care workers, clients and patients in health care facilities with access to water, sanitation and waste management facilities in health facilities</p>	Progress reports	<12 months	Partners are willing to collaborate

clients and patients in health care facilities				
<b>Sector:</b> Health & Nutrition				
<b>Outcome/s:</b>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enhanced surveillance for priority diseases, conditions and events so as to rapidly detect and provide timely response to disease outbreaks and other public health emergencies</li> <li>Improved access to quality sexual and reproductive health services for the people affected by disaster through the implementation of Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) for reproductive health in emergency situations</li> </ul>				
<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Indicator/s</b>	<b>Means of verification</b>	<b>Time frame</b>	<b>Important assumptions and Risks</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enhanced surveillance for priority diseases, &amp; rapid detection and timely response to disease outbreaks and other public health emergencies strengthened</li> <li>Access to quality sexual and reproductive health services for the people affected by disaster through the implementation of Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) for reproductive health in emergency situations improved</li> </ul>	<p>Fully functional surveillance system for priority diseases, &amp; rapid detection and timely response to disease outbreaks and other public health emergencies</p> <p>Number of affected people accessing quality sexual and reproductive health services through MISP</p>	Progress reports	>12 months	Partners are willing to collaborate
<b>Sector:</b> Education				
<b>Outcome/s:</b>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Children (boys and girls) in schools affected by the flood and Landslide continue to access education.</li> <li>MEST adopts and implements the Education emergency preparedness and response plan.</li> </ul>				
<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Indicator/s</b>	<b>Means of verification</b>	<b>Time frame</b>	<b>Important assumptions and Risks</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improved access to education services by disaster-affected students through absorption into suitably identified functional establishments</li> </ul>	Number of disaster-affected students with access to education services in functional establishments	Progress reports	>12 months	Partners are willing to collaborate
<b>Sector:</b> Food Security &livelihoods				
<b>Outcome/s:</b>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Restored food security and livelihoods for the Landslide and flood affected households</li> </ul>				
<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Indicator/s</b>	<b>Means of verification</b>	<b>Time frame</b>	<b>Important assumptions and Risks</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Food security and livelihoods restoration/re-established for affected</li> </ul>	Number of hhs who are food secure and livelihoods re-established and/or that	Progress reports	>12 months	Partners are willing to collaborate

hhs improved	feature skill diversification			
<b>Sector:</b> Protection & Psychosocial				
<b>Outcome/s:</b>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Disaster affected population particularly displaced women and girls are protected from Gender-Based Violence and receive multi-sectoral GBV response</li> </ul>				
<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Indicator/s</b>	<b>Means of verification</b>	<b>Time frame</b>	<b>Important assumptions and Risks</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protection from GBV of disaster affected population particularly displaced women and girls and receive multi-sectoral GBV response</li> </ul>	Evaluation of whether GBV rates have fallen from pre-disaster levels and the percentage of women who received multi-sectoral GBV response	Progress reports	>12 months	Partners are willing to collaborate
<b>CROSS-CUTTING SECTORS</b>				
<b>Sector:</b> Environment Protection				
<b>Outcome/s:</b>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Environmental resilience and sustainability</li> </ul>				
<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Indicator/s</b>	<b>Means of verification</b>	<b>Time frame</b>	<b>Important assumptions and Risks</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improved environmental resilience and sustainability</li> </ul>	Number/(%) of environmental resilient and sustainable habitats	Progress reports	>12 months	Partners are willing to collaborate
<b>Sector:</b> Disaster Risk Management (DRM)				
<b>Outcome/s:</b>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Resilient early recovery of livelihoods achieved through a robust integrated multi-sectoral system with capacity to anticipates, prevent, prepare, response and recovery from future shocks and stresses</li> </ul>				
<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Indicator/s</b>	<b>Means of verification</b>	<b>Time frame</b>	<b>Important assumptions and Risks</b>
Livelihoods resilient to disasters, anticipates, prevent, prepare, response and recovery from future shocks and stresses	% reduction in livelihoods losses from disaster impacts	Progress reports	>12 months	Partners are willing to collaborate
<b>Sector:</b> HIV/AIDS				
<b>Outcome/s:</b>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>HIV prevention services and monitoring at the camps and settlements to prevent and treat victims of rape, gender-based violence, sexual assaults</li> <li>Provision of appropriate, confidential and sensitive test and treat services at the health clinics in the camps or nearby health facilities including eMTCT services to HIV+ pregnant women and lactating mothers</li> </ul>				
<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Indicator/s</b>	<b>Means of verification</b>	<b>Time frame</b>	<b>Important assumptions and Risks</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Access to HIV prevention services at camps &amp; settlements strengthened</li> </ul>	Availability of HIV prevention services at camps & settlements to prevent and treat victims of rape, gender-based violence, sexual assaults	Progress reports	>12 months	Partners are willing to collaborate

## 5 ANNEX 1: ADDITIONAL RESOURCES REQUIRED FOR LONG TERM RECOVERY INTERVENTIONS

Estimated budget of additional resources required to implement long term- recovery interventions is USD 26,590,200 million. The breakdown is presented below by sectors.

### 5.1 Physical Infrastructure

<b>Intended Outcome/s:</b>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Resilient infrastructure systems established prior to next rainfall season – Risk reduction and avoidance.</li> <li>Effective implementation of the government led recovery framework – Build Back Better in all infrastructure works.</li> </ul>				
<b>Expected Output/s, indicator/s</b>	<b>Key Actions</b>	<b>Lead Agency/ies</b>	<b>Supported by</b>	<b>Budget (USD)</b>
<b>Long-Term</b>				
<b>Outputs:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Master Waste Management Plan (MWMP)</li> <li>Strengthened capacity for urban and master planning in infrastructure</li> </ul> <b>Indicators:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existence of MWMP</li> <li># of urban planners with capacity in master planning in infrastructure</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Technical support to the establishment of a clear institutional arrangement and viable funding for the operation and implementation of the infrastructure recovery process</li> </ul>	<b>GSL:</b> ONS/MoHWI <b>UN lead:</b> UNOPS	All agencies & partners	Included in the Technical Pillar Support
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Technical Support to Master Waste Management Plan</li> </ul>	<b>GSL:</b> SPU <b>UN lead:</b> UNOPS	All agencies & partners	1,000,000
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support establishment of a central capacity for urban and master planning in infrastructure</li> </ul>	<b>GSL:</b> ONS/MoHWI <b>UN lead:</b> UNOPS	All agencies & partners	Included in the Technical Pillar Support
<b>TOTAL</b>				1,000,000

### 5.2 Housing and Settlement

<b>Intended Outcome/s:</b> Secured living place for the affected community are provided				
<b>Expected Output/s, indicator/s</b>	<b>Key Actions</b>	<b>Lead Agency/ies</b>	<b>Supported by</b>	<b>Budget (USD)</b>
<b>Long-Term</b>				
<b>Outputs:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Social services (livelihood and access to market) is provided to new resettlement</li> <li>-New settlement</li> </ul> <b>Indicators:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li># of community members attended livelihood training in the new settlement</li> </ul>	Livelihood training to community members in new settlement	<b>GSL:</b> MoAFFS <b>UN lead:</b> WFP	All agencies & partners	tba



### 5.3 Water, Sanitation & Hygiene

<b>Intended Outcome/s:</b>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Boys, girls, women and men affected by floods/landslide disaster access sufficient water of appropriate quality and quantity for drinking, cooking and maintaining personal hygiene</li> <li>Boys, girls, women and men access toilets and washing facilities that are culturally appropriate, secure, sanitary, user-friendly and gender-appropriate</li> <li>Health care workers, clients and patients are accessing health care facilities with improved water, sanitation and waste management facilities.</li> </ul>				
Expected Output/s, indicator/s	Key Actions	Lead Agency/ies	Supported by	Budget (USD)
<b>Long-Term</b>				
<b>Outputs:</b> <b>Indicators:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4 motorized water boreholes drilled to serve kamayama, pentagon and Kaningo areas</li> <li>36 community water management committee and 8 technicians trained</li> </ul>	Construction of boreholes with motorized water system		Local NGOs	180,000
	Promotion of construction of household latrines through CLTS approach	<b>GSL:</b> MoWR/MoHS  <b>UN lead:</b> UNICEF	Local NGOs	110,000  12,000
<b>Cross-cutting Issues</b>				
Environment Protection	Long term strategy for disposal of faeces/sewage, because the current practice of treating on the dumpsite is not sustainable (mid- to long term)	<b>GSL:</b> MOH <b>UN lead:</b> UNICEF	Local NGOs	-
DRM	Construction of raised water sources aprons	<b>GSL:</b> MOH <b>UN lead:</b> UNICEF	Local NGOs	-
HIV/AIDS	Integrate HIV/AIDs message in community education sessions	<b>GSL:</b> MOH <b>UN lead:</b> UNAIDS	Local NGOs	-
Gender	Ensure that water points and latrines are easily accessible	<b>GSL:</b> MSWGCA <b>UN Lead:</b> UNW	UNFPA UNICEF	
TOTAL				302,000

## 5.4 Health and Nutrition

<b>Intended Outcome/s:</b>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improved access to quality sexual and reproductive health services for the people affected by disaster through the implementation of Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) for reproductive health in emergency situations</li> <li>Enhanced surveillance for priority diseases, conditions and events so as to rapidly detect and provide timely response to disease outbreaks and other public health emergencies</li> </ul>				
<b>Expected Output/s, indicator/s</b>	<b>Key Actions</b>	<b>Lead Agency/ies</b>	<b>Supported by</b>	<b>Budget (USD)</b>
<b>Long-Term</b>				
<p><b>Outputs:</b> the Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) for reproductive health in emergency situations is integrated into the existing national health emergency preparedness and response system</p> <p><b>Indicators:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existence of national policy on reproductive health in emergency situations</li> <li>Existence on national guidelines and SOP for MISP implementation</li> <li>Coordination mechanism is established for the sexual and reproductive health during pre-disaster situation</li> <li>Stockpiling system for SRH supplies and equipment is in place</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop national policy on the MISP for reproductive health in emergency situations</li> <li>Develop national guidelines on the MISP for reproductive health in emergency situations</li> <li>Establish coordination mechanism for SRH in emergency situation under the health pillar</li> <li>Conduct forecasting, quantification and costing of reproductive health (RH) kits and supplies</li> <li>Set up stockpiling system and procurement of equipment and supplies for MISP implementation</li> <li>Support the distribution RH kits and supplies</li> </ul>	<p>GSL: Ministry of Health and Sanitation UN lead: UNFPA</p>	<p>WHO NGOs</p>	<p>100,000</p>
<b>TOTAL</b>				100,000

## 5.5 Education

<b>Intended Outcome/s:</b>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Children (boys and girls) in schools affected by the flood and Landslide continue to access education.</li> <li>• MEST adopts and implements the Education emergency preparedness and response plan.</li> </ul>				
Expected Output/s, indicator/s	Key Actions	Lead Agency/ies	Supported by	Budget (USD)
<b>Long-Term</b>				
<b>Outputs 6:</b> MEST and IP capacity strengthened to undertake Education in Emergencies activities <b>Indicators:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct refresher training of school authorities in EiE in 8 disaster prone districts</li> <li>• Support district education preparedness and response</li> <li>• Support distribution of emergency supplies to affected schools/communities</li> <li>• Provide technical support to MEST to ensure effective coordination of emergency preparedness and response activities</li> </ul>	<b>GSL:</b> MEST <b>UN lead:</b> UNICEF	All agencies & partners	58,200
<b>TOTAL</b>				58,200

## 5.6 Food Security and Livelihoods

<b>Intended Outcome/s:</b> Contribute to improved food and nutrition security, strengthened livelihood and resilience of vulnerable urban and rural communities in the flood and Landslide-affected areas of Sierra Leone				
Expected Output/s, indicator/s	Key Actions	Lead Agency/ies	Supported by	Budget (USD)
<b>Long-Term</b>				
<b>Output 8: Capacity building focusing on strengthening early warning and food security information analysis systems</b>  <b>Indicators:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of communication messages produced (radio or mobile phone) on early warning</li> <li>• Number of meetings on Cadre Harmonise</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assessment and scaling up the work done by FAO under the National Early Warning Project (NEWs)</li> <li>• Support for improved seasonal forecasting abilities, consolidating available forecast information, and strengthening of Agromet module in NEWs</li> <li>• Piloting of different forecast communication</li> </ul>	GSL: MAFFS UN lead: FAO	All Agencies & partners	<b>4,500,000</b>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of food security and early warning bulletin produced and disseminated</li> </ul>	<p>methods (radio, mobile phone) to ensure messages reach farmers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthening links between forecasts and anticipatory actions to lessen the impact of disasters.</li> <li>Develop and implement strong EWS cells at district level for systemic food security information analysis</li> <li>Coordinate EWS with all the stakeholders (State, UN, NGOs, etc) through facilitated workshops and creation of a working group</li> <li>Early warning system and Cadre Harmonise analysis for agriculture and food/nutrition security are put in place at the national and district levels</li> </ul>			
<p><b>Outputs:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Financial savings promoted amongst affected households</li> <li>Improved agricultural practices, crop varieties and livestock breeds promoted</li> <li>Food security stakeholders coordination forum strengthened</li> <li>Flood mitigation strategies in flood prone areas</li> </ul> <p><b>Indicators:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of VSL groups and participating households</li> <li>Monthly government coordinated stakeholder meetings</li> <li>Number of flood mitigation activities implemented</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Re-establishment of VSLs</li> <li>Intensified agricultural extension services</li> <li>Develop strategies to mitigate flooding</li> </ul>	<p>GSL: MAFFS UN lead: FAO</p>	<p>All Agencies &amp; partners</p>	
<p><b>TOTAL</b></p>				<p><b>4,500,000</b></p>

## 5.7 Protection and Psychosocial

<b>Intended Outcome/s: Disaster affected population particularly displaced women and girls are protected from Gender-Based Violence and receive multi-sectoral GBV response</b>				
<b>Expected Output/s, indicator/s</b>	<b>Key Actions</b>	<b>Lead Agency/ies</b>	<b>Supported by</b>	<b>Budget (USD)</b>
<b>Long-Term</b>				
<b>Outputs:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>GBV prevention and response is integrated into the national disaster risk reduction programme</li> </ul> <b>Indicators:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existence of guidelines and SOP for GBV prevention and response in humanitarian situations</li> <li>GBV coordination mechanism at district level is established and strengthened</li> <li>Stockpiling system for GBV prevention and response is in place including dignity kits and necessary medicine and supplies for clinical management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop guidelines and SOP for GBV prevention and response in humanitarian situations</li> <li>Set up and strengthen existing GBV coordination mechanism at the district level.</li> <li>Ensure functioning referral pathway for GBV survivors through the provision of comprehensive services</li> <li>Set up stockpiling system and procurement of supplies for GBV prevention and response</li> </ul>	GSL: Ministry of Social Welfare, Gender and Children's Affairs (MSWGCA) UN lead: UNFPA	NGOs: IRC, Rainbo Initiative	100,000
<b>TOTAL</b>				100,000

## 5.8 Environment Protection

<b>Intended Outcome/s: Environmental resilience and sustainability</b>				
<b>Expected Output/s, indicator/s</b>	<b>Key Actions</b>	<b>Lead Agency/ies</b>	<b>Supported by</b>	<b>Budget (USD)</b>
<b>Long-Term</b>				
<b>Outputs:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>New controlled dumpsite/ landfill constructed and operationalised</li> </ul> <b>Indicators:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Operational landfill</li> <li>Number of waste collection vehicles and skips,</li> <li>coverage of waste collection (% of population), tonnes of waste collected</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(mid- to long-term) Construction of new controlled dumpsite/landfill</li> <li>(mid- to long-term) One new controlled dumpsite/ landfill constructed and operational</li> <li>(mid- to long-term) Expansion of waste collection fleet in Freetown to 150 – 200 collection trucks and 1,200 – 1,500 collection points and 2,000 – 3,000 collection skips</li> </ul>	<b>GSL: MoHS</b> <b>UN lead: UNDP</b>	All Agencies & partners	3,000,000
		<b>GSL: MoHS</b> <b>UN lead: UNDP</b>	All Agencies & partners	15,000,000
<b>TOTAL</b>				18,000,000

## 5.9 Disaster Risk Management

<b>Intended Outcome/s:</b> Resilient early recovery of livelihoods achieved through a robust integrated multi-sectoral system with capacity to anticipate, prevent, prepare, response and recovery from future shocks and stresses				
<b>Expected Output/s, indicator/s</b>	<b>Key Actions</b>	<b>Lead Agency/ies</b>	<b>Supported by</b>	<b>Budget (USD)</b>
<b>Long-Term</b>				
<p><b>Outputs:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Multi-level capacity in disaster prevention, preparedness, response and recovery strengthened</li> <li>Landslide hazard vulnerability &amp; risk assessment conducted</li> <li>Landslide risk management institutionalised in multi-sectoral government strategy</li> <li>Capacity in landslide risk management strengthened</li> <li>Community-based landslide risk management strengthened</li> <li>Public awareness on landslide risk management improved</li> <li>Structural measures for landslide mitigation introduced</li> </ul> <p><b>Indicators:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of multi-level sectors with capacity in disaster prevention, preparedness, response and recovery</li> <li>National coordination system with demonstrated ability to lead early planning &amp; implementation</li> <li>Existence of an people centred INEWS</li> <li>Number of communities with education and the ability to prepare and respond to natural disasters</li> <li>Existence of landslide hazard vulnerability &amp; risk assessment</li> <li>GIS-based landslide hazard zonation in Freetown</li> <li>Number of communities with capabilities in landslide risk management</li> <li>Number of public with knowledge on landslide risk management</li> <li>Prioritised structural measures for landslide mitigation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Multi-level capacity strengthening in disaster prevention, preparedness, response and recovery</li> <li>Strengthen national coordination systems in early recovery planning and implementation</li> <li>Developing an integrated national early warning system (INEWS) for effective people centered multi-risk Early Warning System (EWS)</li> <li>Strengthening the ability of communities to respond to natural disasters through enhanced education of natural hazard risks, community participation and disaster preparedness</li> <li>Enforcement of legislation</li> <li>Streamlining and empowerment of national, regional and local authorities</li> <li>Landslide Hazard Vulnerability and Risk Assessment</li> <li>Conducting Landslide Hazard Zonation in Freetown and the whole country</li> <li>Identification of areas of hot-spot for the implementation of landslide structural mitigation measures</li> <li>Analysis and revision of policies pertaining landslide risk management</li> <li>Institutionalization of Landslide Risk Management and Advocacy for Mainstreaming Landslide Risk Management into multi-sectoral Government strategy in Sierra Leone</li> <li>Capacity Building on Landslide Risk Management</li> <li>Public awareness on landslide risk management</li> </ul>	<p><b>GSL:</b> ONS/MoFED SLI for geoscientists</p> <p><b>UN lead:</b> UNDP</p>	All Agencies & partners	2,500,000

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Structural measures in landslide risk mitigation</li> </ul>			
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>2,500,000</b>

#### 5.10 HIV/AIDS

<b>Intended Outcome/s:</b>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>HIV prevention services and monitoring at the camps and settlements to prevent and treat victims of rape, gender-based violence, sexual assaults</li> <li>Provision of appropriate, confidential and sensitive test and treat services at the health clinics in the camps or nearby health facilities including Emtct services to HIV+ pregnant women and lactating mothers</li> </ul>				
<b>Expected Output/s, indicator/s</b>	<b>Key Actions</b>	<b>Lead Agency/ies</b>	<b>Supported by</b>	<b>Budget (USD)</b>
<b>Long-Term</b>				
<b>Outputs:</b> Guideline developed <b>Indicators:</b> Copy of guideline	Develop guideline for HIV intervention during emergencies	<b>NAS UNAIDS</b>	NETHIPS SWAASL CISMAT SLYDC	10,000
<b>Outputs:</b> Emergency fund established <b>Indicators:</b> Amount received or pledged	Earmarked funds for HIV interventions during emergencies	<b>NAS UNAIDS</b>	NETHIPS SWAASL CISMAT SLYDC	0
<b>Outputs:</b> Enhanced capacity in emergency response <b>Indicators:</b> Number of trainings held	Strengthen the capacity of HIV Sector on effective response during emergency situation	<b>NAS UNAIDS</b>	NETHIPS SWAASL CISMAT SLYDC	20,000
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>30,000</b>